HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 146 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 22 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND * ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,902
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDa .		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,802
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,588
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWAx ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application, but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £102
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
30th June 27	DUMANA ..	8427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ...	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,305

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
11th June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
22nd Jun.	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa
22nd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
24th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	537	20 June	30 June
*Nado Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	13 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBA

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 6 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Years.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring C
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses*.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE with journalistic experience, knowing Sanskrit. Pay according to qualifications. Swetamber Murtipujak Jain preferred. Apply to M. B. JHAVARY, C/o. Jhavery and Co., Solicitors, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

A R308

WANTED—a B. E. strong in Mathematics and Surveying, as PERSONAL ASSISTANT. Salary 150-10-200 Ordinary Urdu knowing preferred. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, with true copies of certificates.

A R299

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.

A 28639

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 189, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CLEARANCE SALE—Footwear and Leather Goods, samples.—Gents' Black or Tan leather Albert Slippers in all sizes. Sale prices Rs. 3|- to Rs. 5|- Many other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Chromepet P. O. S. India.

28690C

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST or MISLAID—CERTIFICATES Nos:—72088 and 72089, for 10 shares Nos. 501967 to 501976, in The Union Bank of India, Ld., in the name of Vithaldas Purshotam Mistry are Lost or Mislaid. Anybody having any claim should intimate to the Company within one month from this date after which duplicates will be issued.

PB R309

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Gauranteed. Particulars on request. "SIGHT" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WG. MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E D Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1927, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1927.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th June to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1927.

28692

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougalh Road, Ballard Estate, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1927, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1927.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th June to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1927. 28693

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE NOTICE.

RE.: SALE OF THE JAJODIA COTTON MILLS AT BELUR (CALCUTTA).

To be peremptorily sold by the Trustees for the Debenture-holders at No. 44, Ezra Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 20th July 1927 at 1 o'clock noon, unless previously sold off by private treaty.

All that Cotton Mills known as **THE JAJODIA COTTON MILLS** situate at Belur, Thanna Bally in the District of Howrah (erected in the year 1924) with all the machinery appertaining to Cotton Spinning. Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton and Cotton Fabrics, containing 15,792 Ring Spindles and 267 Looms with Dobbies and four Lancashire Boilers of 180 lbs. pressure and a Steam Engine of 1,500 H. P. together with the piece and parcel of land measuring 29 Bighas, more or less of which 18 Bighas are rent free and 11 Bighas held in Maurasi Makrauri tenure and all buildings, godowns, houses, out-houses and all other structures and erections existing thereon. The Mill building has got space of about 2,00,000 sq. ft. considered sufficient to hold 40,000 Spindles and 500 Looms. The above is in working order and will be sold free from all incumbrances.

For abstract of Title and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Bose & Co., Attorney for the Trustees at No. 10, Hasting Street, Calcutta, and for full particulars regarding the Machinery, Land, Building, etc., apply to The Trustees, C|o. Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at No. 9, Juggo Mohan Mullick Lane or to Messrs. Sukdeo Das Ramprasad at No. 140, Harrison Road, Calcutta and the same will be produced at the sale.

N.B.—(1) The Mill could be seen by making an appointment with the Trustees.

(2) The sale of the above mill is open to private offers also, to be made to the Trustees C|o. Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at 9, Juggo Mohan Mullick Lane, Calcutta.

M. C. GUZDAR,
Gouri Sankar Goenka,
Trustees for the Debenture-holder.
28717

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from statutory natives of India for the following posts in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad:

(1) PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY:
Applicants, among other qualifications, must be graduates in Science with honours in geology.

(2) PROFESSOR OF MINING AND SURVEYING.
Applicants, among other qualifications, must possess a First Class Colliery Manager's Certificate or experience representing the same standard in Metalliferous Mining.

Each of the posts carries a pay of Rs. 1,000—50—1,500 per mensem with free quarters. Applications in the prescribed form should be forwarded in duplicate to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 15th August, 1927. Two copies of the prescribed form of application with a memorandum containing full particulars relating to the posts may be obtained on payment of Re. 0|4|0 a copy in stamps.

PRINCIPAL,
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
28722

NOTICE.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.,

FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING TO-DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., will be held on the 6th day of June, 1927 at 12-10 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered office of the Company at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Goolamhusein B. Somjee and Idanmal S. Makhijani be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up with all powers as an official Liquidator under Sec. 179 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a further extraordinary general meeting and such meeting will be held on the 22nd day of June, 1927, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

By order of the Board,
GOOLAMHUSEIN BUNDALLI SOMJEE
Director.

Bombay, 18th May, 1927.

28617

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client Mr. MEHER BUX of No. 50|1, Pataldanga Street has ceased to carry on business as Timber and Baskets Merchants and Railway Contractors at No. 121, Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, Bombay, under the name and style of Meher Bux and Co. Any one dealing with the said firm or with Golam Murtaza as member or assistant or in any other capacity of the said firm will do so at his own risk and my client will not be responsible for the same.

D. N. GUPTA,
Attorney for Mr. Meher Bux.

No. 8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta,
Dated the 16th June, 1927.

28721

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AJIBAI, widow of Purshottam Chagpa, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..Deceased.

DHANBAI, widow of Karamsi Vallabhji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, step-daughter of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Katha Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

8th day of June, 1927.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

28720

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARIBHAU KRISHNARAO SHINDE alias HARI KRISHNARAO SHINDE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant and Commission Agent, residing at Baroda Street, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased

BAI PILUBAI alias LAXMIBAI, widow of Haribhau Krishnarao Shinde, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Baroda Street, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-Eighth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeeth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 28th day of April, 1927.

Messrs. THAKORDAS and DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

28718

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB, GAEKWAR OF BARODA, HINDU GIRLS SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above mentioned Fund propose to give about 75 scholarships to deserving Hindu girls, who are studying in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency (excepting Sindh and other Indian States.)

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress, financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of applications can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Sumant Mehta, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.

The application form must be returned duly filled in by the 22nd July, 1927, to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA,
Secretary,
H. H. The Maharani Chimnabaisaheb Education Trust Fund.

Sayaji Ganj,
Baroda, 17th June, 1927.

28723

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES DYED DORIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction under instructions from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., at their shop at Vithal Wadi and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Peress Bros.

51 bales each 60 pieces Dyed Doria 28" by 24 yds. by 4 1|2 lbs. No. 1351 of the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd.

Terms: Deposit 25 per cent. Delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3¾ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	60,00,000
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang	Quetta
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Karachi	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels
A First National Picture
WITH
LLOYD HUGHES and DOLORIS DEL RIO
A Drama of Three Men
Pals First, Last and Always
FELIX MISSES THE CUE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time :— 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
AT 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M. Daily.
Sat. and Sun. Extra at 3-30 p m.
TO NIGHT : : : THIS WEEK
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE BLACK PIRATE
is a rousing tale of the sea with Fairbanks romping with high enthusiasm on adventures amid buried treasure, blank walking and pirate battles.
Also a Laughable Comedy.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road,
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
SECOND INSTALMENT (last eight Reels)
OF
SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S
SUPER PRODUCTION
"JAN-E-ALAM-ANJUMANARA"
The concluding episodes are full of thrill and the daredevil work of the hero with elephants and the wonderful scenes of magician's art are more enchanting this week and will surely surprise you.
DON'T MISS
Daily Four Shows at 5 15, 7, 8 45 & 10 30 P.M
Extra-Show. Sat. Sun. & Bank Holiday at 3-30 p.m

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Kohinoor Film Co.'s Social Picture
WHY HUSBANDS GO ASTRAY ?
A Picture one should not miss

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A SADDLERY AND HARNESS SHOP TOGETHER WITH ITS FURNITURE ETC., AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 329 of 1927 (Jivibai vs. Esmailjee) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at No. 409, Karimbhoy Rangwalla's Building, Bhendy Bazar, opposite Noor Masjid, the whole stock-in-trade of a saddlery and harness shop as a going concern in one lot.

Consisting of a large lot of carriage and motor lamps, rexine cloths, leather and canvas cloth of different colours and sizes, solid rubber tyres, reins whips, hood covers, bolts and nuts of different sizes, leather belts, ribbons also shop furniture, show cases, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, etc., etc.

The above will be on view from the 24th instant.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS

(Double Programme. Dances with Picture)
GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO KNOW WHAT IS LOVE and LIFE ?
See La-Toska Grand Film Production.
"PRINCESS LAILA" Beautiful Orient Love drama in nine Reels.
Also Stage Dances. & London's Latest Dances,
Classical Dances By Mdm. TOSKA By MONTROSE and MINNA
Charleston—Tango and other Ballroom Dances.
TIME : 4-30, 6-45, 9 and 11-15 P. M.
Next Saturday coming Krishna Production. Sharad-Purnima.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE : : : New Charni Road.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD
Bombay, June 21.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 17th to 20th June	29182	22100	+7282
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 20th June	2877409	3117474	—240065
SHIPMENTS. 17 to 20th June ..			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	1273	3337	2 64
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..		100	— 100
Total.	1273	3437	— 2164
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 20th. June. ..			
United Kingdom	17081	45971	—28830
Continent ..	304211	448757	—144516
China ..	168112	362523	—194411
Japan ..	1191247	1241759	—50512
Coast Ports ..	20635	22032	—1357
U.S.A. ..	726	1450	—724
Total.	1702042	2122192	—420450
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe ..	6095	160	+5935
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	31779	27979	+3800

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 10th June.	1927.	1926.
Madras	15546	216 2
Bombay	14191	14647
Sind	401	2390
Bengal	1965	1650
U. P.	75	..
Punjab	876	1393
C. P.	105	222
Berar	547	626
N. W. F. Provinces (A) ..	187	..
Ajmer/Merwara	272	566
Burma (A)	..	..
Jodhpur State ..	211	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajapipla State ..	..	..
Jaipur State ..	324	122
Baroda State ..	2149	..
Nabha State (B)	..	..
Cambay State (A) ..	62	..
Alwar State (c) ..	..	..
Total	36925	43302

	1st Sept. to 10th June. 1926-27	1925-26
Madras	253498*	301021
Bombay	699867*	797000
Sind	128408	204464
Bengal	34497	37693
U. P.	176731	192980
Punjab	619630*	1071486
C. P.	343258	371681
Berar	746434	600537
N. W.F. Provinces ..	965	2177
Ajmer Merwar	35491	61369
Burma (A)	42071	86629
Jodhpur State	4995	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state ..	16856	18200
Jaipur State	9277	15283
Baroda State	86692	..
Nabha State (b)	20396	..
Cambay State (A) ..	1953	..
Awar State (C) ..	3834	..
Total	3226683	3760220

*Adjusted. (a) to 27th May. (b) to 20th May. (c) to 29th April

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 20.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 53|9 June|July Shipment Sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb 54|6 June|July Shipment Sellers.

Wheat, Australian, 56|3 June|July Shipment Sellers.

Wheat Choice White, Karachi, 55|6 June Shipment Sellers.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

21st June 1927.

RECEIPTS. Week ending 11th June.	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	2106	1960.
Bombay x	68543	37591.
Karachi	7381	8775
Madras	5553	10511
Rangoon	197 (a)	..
Tuticorin	2615	4794
	87673	63631

EXPORTS. Week ending 11th June.	1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	232	448
Bombay	39 01	53022
Karachi	71 6	4474
Madras	1277	1266
Rangoon	394	1366
Tuticorin	5705	3086
	46151	62662

RECEIPTS. 1st Sept. to 11th June.	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	89218	62368
Bombay x	2802568	3065317
Karachi	706543	1143187
Madras	114367	110942
Rangoon	26725	26081
Tuticorin	33512	56712
	3772938	4464577

EXPORTS. 1st Sept. to 11th June.	192 27	1925-26.
Calcutta	26236	27396
Bombay x	1669043	2114192
Karachi	566755	837129
Madras	30923	69196
Rangoon	52746	80339
Tuticorin	11153	16005
	2362916	3236047

(a) to 4th June. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 20th June,	1927.	1926
	728	72
1st Sept. to 20th June	1926-27.	1925-26
	43327	1080 5

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 7th June.	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	1664
Continent	..	6162
China	400	..
Japan	5975	..
Bombay (a)	..	848
U. S. A.	..	..
	6375	8674

1st Sept. to 7th June.	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	32680	59778
Continent	280569	364412
China	63714	114003
Japan	176095	314614
Bombay (a) ..	43 31	112 97
U. S. A.	7026	9150
	603520	1001557

x Adjusted.
a Includes cotton for transhipment

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spor	1|4-5|8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1|4-3|4 Sellers
Pale Crepe lb. Spot	1|4-5|8 Buyers
Pale Crepe lb. Spot	1|4-3|4 Sellers

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 20.	
July.	16.78 plus .16
October	17 14 plus .17
December	17.38 plus .19
January	17.45 plus .17
March	17.63 plus .17
Middling Spot	17.05 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 20.	
July	16.76 plus .14
October	17.07 plus .18
Middlng Spot	16.66 plus .14

NEW YORK.

New York, June 20.

New York 10-30 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	16.51
October	16.85
January	17.17
New York Noon Call.	
July	16.62
October	1698
January	17.25
New Orleans 9 a.m. July	16.50.
October	16.82

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, June 20.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 8,000 bales
" exports to Great Britain 2,000 "
" " the Continent 1,000 "

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.	
Scinde, Good	7.30
" Fully Good	7.50
" Fine	7.70
Bengal, Good	7.30
Bengal Fully Good	7.50
Bengal Fine	7.70
Oomra, Good	7.70
Oomra, Fully Good	7.95
Oomra Fine	8.20
Broach Good	7.70
Broach Fully Good	8.00
Broach Fine	8.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.	
June	14.46 —.03
July	16.46 —.03
August	16.50 —.02
September	16.56 —.02
October	16.75 —.02
November	16.62 —.02
December	16.72 —.02
January	16.61 —.01
February	16.61 —.01
March	16.61 —.01
April	16.61 —.01
May	16.61 —.01
June	16.61 —.01
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.	
June	8.78 —.08
July	8.83 —.08
August	8.86 —.08
September	8.94 —.07
October	9.00 —07
November	9.01 —.07
December	9.04 —.07
January	9.07 —.07
February	9.08 —.06
March	9.13 —.06
April	9.14 —.06
May	9.17 —.06
June	9.17 —.06
Middling Spot	9.13

SALES.

Liverpool, June 20.	
Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	200 "
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil "

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 20.	
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19.3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	$116-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	$49-5/8
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£85.7/8
Conversion Loan	£75.3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent	£101
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£[illegible] 1/4
Indian Stock 3.1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£69.1/4
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 per cent	£100-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£93

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 20.	
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3|8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loan	3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3|8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-13|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 20.	
T. T. Berlin on London	20.48-7|8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12-12
T. T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	Unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	86-82
T T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.62
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 20.	
Cottonseed, Bombay.—. Shipment Quoted June/July	£8/12/6
Castorseed, Bombay.— Shipment Offered June/July	£17/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria ton.— Shipment Quoted June/July	£20/5/0

LONDON METALS.

London, June 20.	
Copper, English Best Selected	£58.3/8
Copper, Braziers	£69.3/4
Yellow Metal	£6b-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-1-2
Tin English Ingots	£293.1/4

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 20.	
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.— Delivery Buyers June/Aug.	32/7-1|2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.— Delivery Paid & Value Sept/Dec.	33/6

COFFEE.

New York, June 20.	
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	14-3/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 20.	
Demand Bills	485.25

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 20.	
Silver: Market quiet.	
Spot	26-1|16
Forward	26-1|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 20.	
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4:4:11-1|2

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.)

New York, 17th June.

Brought into sight since the beginning of the season	18,681,000 B/s.
Exports from United States Ports since the beginning of the season	10,665,000 "
To Japan since the beginning of the season	1,716,000 "
American Mill Takings (including Canada) since the beginning of the season	7,603,000 "
Stock in the United States (Ports and Interior Towns)	1,922,000 "
Visible Supply of American Cotton	4,453,000 "

We give below details of the U. S. Mill Statistics which are of interest :—

(In 1000's)	Last Month	1925	1924	1923
Number of Active Spindles	32,907	32,267	33,148	30,493
Consumption of Lint	633	517	581	414B/s.
Consumption of Linters	73	60	61	42 "
Export of Lint & Linters	628	419	331	326 "
Stocks exclusive of Linters in Manufacturing Establishments	1,450	1,348	1,158	"
In Warehouses and at Compresses	2,965	1,135	1,127	"

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON TO INDIA.
Total exports during the season 277,400 B/s.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

(MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.)

NEW York, May 19.

COTTON :—Notwithstanding the irregular fluctuations that have been recorded during the past week, the market has consistently given evidence of underlying strength, profit-taking sales being readily absorbed on very moderate recessions. The demand came principally from trade and professional interests but new crop progress is receiving world-wide attention and it is quite conceivable that further unfavourable developments may promote a material broadening of outside support.

Planting, except in the central belt, is approaching completion. Night temperatures, however, have been generally too cool for good germination and growth. Rains over a large part of Texas and Oklahoma have been mostly beneficial, but the continued lack of much needed moisture in important producing sections of the Atlantic States and West Texas is commencing to arouse anxiety.

With regard to the Mississippi Valley, the situation is still difficult to define. Flood waters are slowly receding from Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi and, according to current estimates, acreage reduction in the sections affected will not exceed 25 per cent. Further inundations have occurred in Louisiana and some authorities are doubtful concerning the possibility of more than 50 per cent of the devastated cotton land in that State being planted to cotton this year. These estimates may be revised later as, according to the Department of Agriculture, a crop may be expected from seed planted as late as June 10 to 15 if subsequent weather conditions are normal. The Department adds that different varieties of cotton with staple of 1 to 1 1/16 inches have been developed which will mature as quickly and can therefore be planted as late as any short staple cotton.

Taken as a whole, the new crop is undoubtedly backward and will be on the defensive throughout the growing season. It may be well to bear in mind that :

1. Owing to this season's record production and the difficulties and delays experienced in harvesting it, soil preparation for the coming crop has been much less thorough than it was a year ago.
2. Fertilizer sales, as recently estimated by our southern correspondents, will be 25 per cent less than last year.
3. The excellent weather had Fall which resulted in a crop far in excess of the most optimistic expectations is scarcely likely to be experienced this year, nor can a late frost be counted on.
4. The relatively high percentage of weevil emergence to date forecasts a greater infestation than last year and, unless weather conditions during the growing season are unfavorable for weevil activity, the late planted areas may suffer severe damage.

For the time being, prices may continue to move within a scalping range, but we believe that the market will respond more readily to bullish than to bearish developments and we favour purchases on all slight reactions.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th June, 1927.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 3,36 00 000
Capital Paid up	1,68 00 000
Reserve Fund	" 1,00 00 000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	" 18,11 27 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	" 2,09 80 000
	22,89 07 000

ASSETS.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	" 4,55 82 000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	" 2,85 96 000
Bills Discounted	" 1,59 51 000
Bank Premises	" 55 82 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	" 1,80 35 000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds Govt., Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties etc.	" 11,58 31 000
	22,89 07 000

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,67,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager. E. J. DUFF.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Early Decline followed by improvement. Shorts Covering. Speculators buying. Futures 16 to 19 Points Higher.

LOCAL:—Point taking by operators and Commission Houses. Japanese bought. Closed Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following telegraphic market advices:—

New York: July, highest 16.80 (about the close) lowest 16.47 (10.52 a.m.)

Range: 33 points.

Liverpool: 9-15 a.m. Light to moderate rain-fall; Eastern Belt, Central Belt and South, Texas:—8-50 p.m.. Our travelling man wires.—"In the Atlantic States too much rain, immediate dry weather needed."

Messrs. Langley & Co. has received the following cable from their Liverpool correspondents:—

"Too much rain increasing fear Boll Weevil".

Messrs: Thomas Smith & Cos. report:—

The American markerts are steady owing to unfavourable weather reports.

The expected reaction does not seem to materialise and we advise buying moderately at present levels with a view to increasing holdings on any breaks.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York frieds Messrs. A Norden & Co., cable under date 20th Inst. as under:—

"General raining weather increasing fear "of insects."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet and declined 15 points during the first hour on reports of favourable weather. In the later trading prices advanced on shorts covering and bulls buying on reports of too much rains in the Atlantic States. The close was firm at a rise of 16 to 19 points. Spot Cotto prices were raise by 15 points to 17.05c.

The New Orleans mkrket ruled firm and closed 14 to 18 points Higher. Spot Cotton improved by 14 points to 16.66c.

The Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 2 points but declined on long liquidation and unfavourable New York cables. The close was easy at a decline of 6 to 8 points. Spot Cotton remained unchanged at 9.13d. per lb.

No sooner, droughty conditions are relieved in Texas, reports of too much rain in Atlantic states and specially in South Carolina and fears of insects damage have arrested the attention of the speculators. However the general progress of the crop during present month indicates favourable turn as private condition reports so far issued show an improvement of about 3 to 4 per cent. Under such a state of affairs we do not look for any material improvement in the prices in the near future and it rather appears to us that a continuance of present situation may easily produce a somewhat lower level, as holders get somewhat tired of present proceedings and as there is not very much in the immediate outlook to base any confident Bull compaign on the consequence is some sagging may be witnessed. We should therefore advise, whilst recommending more or less a watching policy for the moment, taking advantage of buddges on which to effect sales.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, June 21

Following a rise of 16 to 19 points in New York futures, the local forward market opened at Rs. 337/8 for Broach July/August delivery. There was no demand at this level and prices ruled easy under the weight of profit taking by local operators and Commission houses. The close at Marwari Bazar was easy at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	337/8	337/8	335	335
Apl/May	343	343	340	340/4
Oomra				
July	327/8	327/8	324	324
Dec/Jan	326/8	326/8	323	323
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	294	294	292/8	292/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 21

Liverpool opened 12 points higher as anticipated. Later on it was 14 points. The Sewri market ruled steady on Japanese buying. There was not much business and local Commission firms were sellers.

Broach				
July/Aug.	335	336/4	335	336/4
Apl/May	341	342	341	342
Oomra				
July	324	326/8	324	326/8
Dec/Jan	323	324/8	323	324/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	291/8	292	291/8	292

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 21

Sampin closed steady this morning as under:—

	Yen.
June	224.50+.0.60
September	231.90+.1.60
December	231.60+.1.10

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 21

Yesterday London silver market ruled weak. Buyers holding back. Market closed with sellers 1/16d. below price. China was seller at higher rates. The local market opened quiet and ruled easy as there is no demand. Heavy stocks estimated about 7000 Bars are having its effect on the settlement. The difference between the two trading months has widened to three annas. Double option premiums for Ashad is quoted Rs. 0/14/0. Following are the closing quotations

Ready	59 2 0
Jaishta	59 5 0
Ashad	59 6 0
Shravan	59 7 0

GOLD.

Bombay, June 21.

Owing to improved demand prices have hardened as under:—

Ready	21 9 0
Jaishta	21 9 3
Ashad	21 9 6
Double options premiums:—	
Ashad	0 0 9

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 21

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 13|16.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 7|8.
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 19/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.02.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 86.90.
London—Berlin Marks 34.96.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady—dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 21

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/2 per cent.
1 Month 4 per cent.
3 to 6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 21

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10/6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/11.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 101/7.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/11.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/13.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|4.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103|4
Forward Rates.—Delivery 15th July 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 77.11; 1945-55 Rs. 108/1.

LINSEED.

London, June 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers June/July £18|10|0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug £18|10|0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton.—
Shipment Hull Paid July/Aug £16/8/9
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Offered June/July £19/5/0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 20.

Java sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta,

July|Sept. per cwt	15|1-1|2
Oct|Dec. per cwt.	15|1-1|2
Jan|March per. cwt	15|4-1|2
C & F Bombay,	
July|Sept	15|3-1|4
C & F Karachi,	
July|Sept	15|5

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 21

The produce market ruled steady with a small business Prices are steady and the market closed as under:—

Linseed Sept	11 8 3
Wheat Sept.	8 1 9
Wheat Piece Ready	7 8 0
Wheat Piece July	7 10 0
Wheat Piece August	7 12 0
Wheat Karachi Ready	7 12 0
Wheat Karachi Sept.	8 0 0
Linseed Bold Ready.	11 0 0
Linseed Small Ready	10 9 0
Mouraseed Aug/Sept.	7 10 0
Tilseed White	85 0 0
Tilseed White Dec/Jan	13 8 0
Gram Punjab Sept.	45 8 0
Castorseed Ready	9 13 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 21.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon the 20th inst.

Wheat	87,592	cwts.
Linseed	11,239	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,826	,,
Poppyseed	347	,,
Groundnuts	2,909	,,
Castorseed	4,088	,,
Rice	903	,,
Myrabollams	2,929	,,
Cottonseeds	3,317	,,
Gram	1,308	,,
Joowar	137	,,
Barley	562	,,
Bajree	140	,,
Coal	702	tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle"
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ld.)
Mustsar (Punjab), June 19

Wheat Har	4	8	0
Wheat Bhadan	4	12	6
Wheat Asuj	4	14	0
Gram Har	3	12	3
Gram Asuj	4	1	0
Barley Asuj	3	9	0
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8	3	0
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4	3	6
READY.			
Wheat	4 5 0 to 4 12 0		
Gram	3 11 0 to 3 13 0		
Barley	3 3 0 to 3 4 0		
Rapeseeds	7 12 0 to 8 6 0		
Cottonseeds	3 15 0		
Market Arrival.—			
Wheat	5,000 mds.		
Gram	1,500 mds.		
Barley	1,000 mds.		
Rapeseeds	100 mds.		
Market Condition.—Steady.			

MILL STORES.

Bombay, June 21.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co. Bombay.)

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China Clay, best quality	95 0 0
China Clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 15 0
Farina, superior (Dutch)	14 10 0
Farina, prime (Dutch)	13 8 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	11 14 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 10 0
Maize Starch, Continental	12 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	19 8 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English	18 0 0
Zinc Chloride, German	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	4 10 0
Australian Mutton Tallow white	35 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 6 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	10 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg..	10 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large	8 8 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Hydro Sulphide, B.S.F.	0 10 6
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Soda Ash, German	6 6 0

The price for sago flour has come down as anticipated some time back.

In Magnesium Chloride, owing to heavy arrivals there are some offerings at Rs. 4.8.0 per cwt. and hence the market is dull.

In Bleaching Powder there is very little demand with the result that some merchants offer their stock at lower rates.

It is reported that the manufacturers of Bichromate of Potash and Soda are going to raise their prices and therefore we advise consumers to cover their future requirements.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RISE IN MILL SHARES.

Bombay, June 21.

MILL SHARES:—

The market for Mill shares opened quiet and prices began to decline on account of weak holders unloading. Fazal reached to Rs. 895 and Pearls to Rs. 565. At this level there was free covering by shorts as a natural outcome of an oversold condition. There was also some speculative and investment buying. Prices recovered the drop attained in the early trading and registered some improvement. The undertone of the market was healthy and present prices are believed to be near the bottom.

IRON SHARES:—

There was strong buying for these shares and Tata Defferds improved to Rs. 200 and Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 60-8.

Bombay Burmah, Indian Cements and Bombay Steam shares ruled steady and improved about Rs. 10.

SECURITIES:—

The market ruled quiet but steady. Sellers were holding aloof and rentes ruled steady in the absence of big business. There was some enquiry for 4 per cent. 1960 70 loan by a local Bank.—Prices closed unchanged.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	4
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68	
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	40	371	4
Union ..	5	3	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		26	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	190	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	175	
Katni Cement D.	20	..	650	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	1
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	50	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	875	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	87	
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Sachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	198	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	830	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O. ..	1,000	40	1057	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c	992	
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	560	0
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/5	197	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	2?2	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	641	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	187 8	Prem
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	2
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	4
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	662	8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	135	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	87	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		80	192	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..			58	12
Thacker ..	50	.	115	
Telephone ..	50	N?	42	4
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1250	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter ..			5	12
New India ..	25	..	23	10
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1990	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0		5
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	410	
Apollo	50	..	7	8
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	355	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9 5	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	916	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	308	12
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	411	4
Central India O.	100	16	1527	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	47u	
Ceylon	100	..	57	8
Colaba Land ..	..	..	147	8
Mill	100	65		
Crescent ..	100	4	216	4
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David	500	..	290	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	700	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1	1 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	266	4
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	147	8
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	25	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	147	8
Fazulbhoy	100	25	908	12
Finlay	1,000	..	148	12
Framjee Petit ..	100	..	625	
Gokak	100	5	126	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	238	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	380	
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	110	
Kilachand	25	..	3	6
Kohinoor	500		1230	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	30	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	126	4
Madras United ..	250	15	745	
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	97	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	100	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	311	4
Osmanabhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	580	
Poenix	100	10	395	
Premier	100	..	11	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8700	
Simplex	100	..	187	8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1620	
Swadeshi	600		518	12
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	975	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad						410
Bombay Cotton						355
Bombay Dyeing	910	918 12	907 8	918 12		
Century ..						411 4
Central India						527 8
Colaba Land						147 8
Crescent	216 4	217 8	211 4	216 4		
Edward Sassoon						147 8
Fazulbhoy	905	910	905	908 12		
Finlays						148 12
Globe						45
Gokak						135
Indian Bleaching						238 12
Indore Malwa						380
Kohinoor						1230
Madhowjee						126 4
Mathuradas						80
Meyer Sassoon						97 8
Mysore						126 4
New great	310	313 12	307 8	311 4		
Pearl	575	577 8	565	576 4		
Pabany						266 4
Phoenix						395
Simplex ..						187 8
Swadeshi						518 12
Swan Mills						160
Tata Mills						100
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.						77 11
Govt. Paper 5 per cent						107 15

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 21

Bengal Dec/Jan				291
Broach Apl/May				340
Broach July/Aug				335
Oomra Dec/Jan				323
Oomra July				324
Southern May/June				328
Bengal	318	312	305	297
S./P.	314	308	301	293
Rajputana	318	312	305	297
Broach	345	341	335	
S./J.	354	349	344	
P./A.	357	350	343	336
K./V.	345	342	337	
Dholera	341	338	333	
Kalajin	344	341	336	
Surat	406	403	400	
Navsari	416	413	410	
Oomra No 3	333	329	323	
C P No 1	345	341	335	
C P No 2	339	335	329	
Khandesh	329	325	319	
Muthia	326	322	316	
Comptah		368	364	360

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 21

		Mill	Ready Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	303/5
,,	Fine	,,	300/3
,,	F.G.	,,	295/98
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	300/2
,,	F.G	,,	295/97
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	340/43
Nagpur		,,	340/43
Yeotmal		,,	335/38
Arvi		,,	335/38
Amraoti		,,	332/33
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	330/32
Mulkapur	,,	,,	325/28
Khandesh	,,	,,	325/27
Muthia	Fine	,,	322/23
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	335/37
Purna	Average	,,	325/28
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	325/28
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	328/30
Burwah Sanavad.		,,	328/30
Broach Fine	M.G., 340/42 July		Aug. +6/7
,,	F.G.,,		332/33
Westerns Good	MG		330/32
,,	MG	,,	
Cambodia Fine	M G		385/87
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G		340/45
Compta	F.G.M.G.		340/42
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 21

In full-pressed Bales. 2 Days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	47 3,12,301	2,89,843
Central India	562 2,93,315	3,68,959
Barsi and Nagar	159 1,96,574	2,18,156
Hyderabad-Gaorani	75 68,312	73,681
Berar	775 5,62,975	472360
Central Provinces	70 2,27,462	2,44,514
Total Oomras..	1685 16,60,939	16,67,513
Dholera	1011 1,78,170	2,67,683
N.W. Provinces ..	57,340	1,29,408
Rajputana ..	434 53,032	1,05,309
Sind-Punjab ..	149 1,15,119	288,061
Broach	205 2,37,171	3,11,871
Coompta & Dharwar	2129 1,17,941	1,23,911
Westerns-Northerns	925 57001	80,234
Cocoanada ..	404	2,267
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	26,990	49,199
Persian	4091	4,019
American.. ..	2,92,971	17,257
Egyptian and African	64 76,385	67,395
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	252	3,347
Total	6,605 28,77,409	31,17,474

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 16th June.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,601	3,20,775	4,92,841
Japan & China	3200	13,59,459	16,04,282
Coast Ports ..		20,635	21,932
Up-country by Rail		1,21,052	83,476
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		19,981	21,966
Total	4,801	18,41,902	22,24,497

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 21

100	Japan T. & C.	Broach	338
100	Do.	Hingoli	331
100	Do.	Nizamabad	338
200	Volkart Bros.	Comptah	342
100	Do.	Nagar	330
100	Do.	Arandol	331
300	Mitha Nathoo	Sirhind	325
100	Kotak & Co.	C. P. No. 1	347
200	Forbes Co.	C. P. No. 2	339
100	Ozoburin	Arbi	336
200	Jamshed mill	Nizamabad	340
100	K. Devchand & Co.	S./A.	336

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores meeting, 12 noon.
Apollo and Elphinstone Mills meeting, 3 p.m.
Harwood League: South Staffords vs. B. B. R. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committtee's Meeting, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 23.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 24.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of June 9, due at 6 a.m.
Harwood League: Cheshires vs. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Colaba United vs. Customs, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 25.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Naldera" at Aden.
Harwood League: Cheshires vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 6, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 3, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death, nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 73; Total mortality this day last year was 89.

PRIMARY NORMAL CLASS.

A normal class for training women teachers for primary classes (English-teaching) will be opened from the 23rd instant, by the Bombay Catholic Educational Society (B. C. W. O.) at St. Teresa's Convent, Santa Cruz (B. B. and C. I. Railway).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Allice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

THE FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

Pandit Dwijendra Sharma will deliver a public lecture on Soul and its actions to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. in the Hall of Arya Samaj at Bazar Gate, Street, Fort.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macphie" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of 20th.

S.S. "Clan Urquhart" left Liverpool on the evening of 19th.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS

TO BE REMOVED TO A NEW BUILDING

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and office will shortly be removed to Hari Building, opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LD.

The following is a statement of the Earnings for the month of May, 1927, of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd.

Electric Supply, Earnings for May 1927, Rs. 7,17,005; Total earnings upto the end of May 1927, Rs. 34,68,709

Traction (Trams and Busses) Earnings for May 1927, Rs. 5,59,700; Total earnings upto the end of May 1927, Rs. 27,40,440.

Increase over same period last year Rs. 4,14,521.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

To-day's (Wednesday's) radio programme is as under:—

5 to 6 p.m. Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music:—(1) Gujerathi Comic Song by Phiroz Shah Mistry; (2) Consani Song by J. A. Fernandes (Concanim Chorus); (3) Harmonium by Prof. S. R. Kapileshwari; (4) Urdu song by Alladia; (5) Urdu song by Mahomed Hussein; (6) Urdu song by Murad Ally; (7) Harmonium by Prof. S. R. Kapilehwari; (8) Punjabi song by Bhai Chhole.

6-30 to 7 p.m. Piano-forte Recital by Mr. C. Mendoza:—(1) Marche Millitaire; (2) Dance Creole.

7 p.m. Time Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Recital Continued:—(1) Valse Trieste: (2) Deux Nocturnes; (3) Andants and Ronde Caprricoise.

EARN Rs. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY.

For one hour of your time Daily,

With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.

The Globe Mail Order Institute,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY, 4.

FOOT BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

BOMBAY GYM.'S NARROW WIN.

Tuesday's first division match between the Bombay Gym. and Y. M. C. A. came as a welcome surprise to many who turned out to witness it, and there was a fairly good crowd on the Cooperage. In their last few games the Young Men have been showing an improvement in form but it must have been a matter of great pleasure for those responsible to see the excellent game they played yesterday. The team was by no means without weaks pots but as a whole its performance was distinctly promising and with a little adjustment the Young Men should have a real fighting lot. What was very noticeable was the weakness of the right winger who was a passenger throughout the game and at times a hindrance. Rolls showed good generalship his tackling being especially persistent and disconcerting to his opponents.

Speaking about the Gym. it must be admitted that they are not as good as they have been. And that is not to be wondered at considering they have lost some of their stalwarts. The backs are safe, and the half-backs work hard enough, but the forwards lack sting, though Donald is always dangerous. Individually they are all good but they lack that understanding which characterised their play in former seasons. In this match they lacked the assistance of Innes, their left winger, who was unable to turn out, Gordon deputising for him.

The opening half of the game was even, play being generally confined to midfield, with occasional attacks on either goal. Both centre-half backs were much in evidence and the forwards were plied well with passes. Kane could not make much headway on his wing but Pack worked hard on the opposite one. Half-time arrived with a blank score sheet. The pace had told on both teams and the game was decidedly slower in the second half. The Y. M. C. A. however, were the faster lot and they deserved to score on more than one occasion. Haylock and Ilbury slipped through the defence and had only the goalie to beat, but between the two of them they bungled and Haylock's shot went wide. Yet again the Young Men were through, this time Terry intercepting and clearing with his usual coolness. And now the Gym. carried the ball to the other end where it remained till the end of the game. Jones was literally bombarded from all angles and distinguished himself by saving well time and again. Pitt, however, got his opportunity when Gordon put him in possession. Working the ball up to a few yards from the goal he sent in a stiff shot and Jones was unable to prevent the ball from slipping through his fingers over the line, Mottram going full length to divert it. Only a few minutes remained for play and the Gymkhana had no difficulty in retaining the lead.

Bombay Gym. ..... 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.

Bombay Gym.:—Cummings; Whitehead and Terry; Irvine, Bradley and Hoseason; Thow, Groundwater, Donald, Pitt and Gordon.

Y. M. C. A.:—Jones; Oldridge and Mottram; Mayman, Rolls and Brown; Kane, Hallam, Haylock, Ilbury and Pack.

Referee:—E. J. Turner.

B. B. R. A. "B" TROUNCED.

On the Oval the Attached Section had matters all their own way when they met the second string of the B. B. R. A. At the interval the Section led by four goals which they increased to seven in the succeeding half, the gunners replying by scoring a single goal for which Bowen was responsible. For the winners Leek scored three goals, Bunker a couple and Paegwan and Page a single each.

Attached Section ..... 7 goals.
B. B. R. A. "B" ..... 1 goal.

Attached Section:—Hicks; Hall and Stook; Beck, Lawson and Duffen; Leek, Bunker, Paegwan, Marshall and Page.

B. B. R. A. "B":—Ward; Lilly and Thomas, McKay, Bowen and Bretton; Ardagh, Lindley, Sneddon, D. Lynn and T. Carey.

Referee:—G. A. Reynolds.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

South Staffords vs. B. B. R. A.

ASHADHI FESTIVAL AT PANDHARPUR

WARNING TO PILGRIMS

This year the Ashadhi Festival will take place on 10th July. It is expected to last for 7 days and to attract about 150,000 to 200,000 pilgrims to Pandharpur. Cholera has been prevailing in the Presidency since February last and there have been over 22,729 attacks and 9,836 deaths from the disease in the various affected districts. Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur have suffered most, and to a lesser extent Kanara, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Poona Districts. It is impossible to say what turn the epidemic will take with the break of the monsoon. The rains so far appear to be timely and if the Local authorities have taken due care of their water supplies, there is a good prospect of the disease subsiding.

The Health Officers in the various Registration Districts have issued timely warning and it is hoped that Local Bodies have acted upon their advice and will continue to sterilise all sources of drinking water supplies till the rains have properly set in. It is important to remember that the most dangerous period is when the monsoon first begins and various kinds of impurities are washed into wells, tanks and streams. Under the circumstances it has been a matter of serious concern whether the Ashadhi festival should be allowed to take place this year; but unless cholera in the Presidency assumes a higher incidence than is expected, the festival will not be prohibited. In order to prevent the spread of the disease through the Ashadhi Fair, Government trust that all the Local authorities and the public will loyally co-operate with and promptly act up to the advice of the public Health Lepartment.

INOCULATION TO PILGRIMS.

The most prudent course for intending pilgrims to adopt would be to avoid visiting Pandharpur during the festival. But if religious vows or other considerations make a pilgrimage essential, the pilgrims would be well advised to get themselves inoculated. Facilities for inoculating pilgrims against cholera would be provided at Pandharpur Jalgaon, Edlabad, Nasik, Poona, Alandi, Saswad and Dehu. It is unnecessary to emphasise that cholera vaccine consists of pure cultures of cholera germs and no beef is used in its preparation. The immunity produced by inoculation is at its maximum for four months but remains to a lesser degree up to six or even nine months.

AMERICAN COTTON

CROP PROSPECTS IMPROVED

TEXAS DROUGHT BROKEN

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, June 21.

West Texas drought broken. Crop prospects generally improved. Weevil report inconclusive. Nevertheless bulls continue successfully inoffensive and scarcity of sellers in every decline very signifit.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 21.
Previous closing rate	16.78
To-day's opening rate	16.80
Difference	Plus .02
To-day's closing	16.59
Difference	—19

LIVERPOOL.

	June 21.
Previous closing rate	8.83
To-day's opening rate	8.95
Differesce	Plus 12
To-day's closing	8.95
Difference	Plus .12
Broach Expectation	333

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, June 21.
Silver Ready ..	26 0 0
Lower ..	0 1 0
Silver Forward ..	26 0 0
Lower ..	0 1 0

Tone of market.—Quiet.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22ND.

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

(Beginning from to-day at about 3 p.m. in India the sign of the Zodiac for full one month is Cancer. It is, according to the reading of the Himalayan Joshimaharaj, presages an epidemic of cancer all throughout the world).

If to-day is your birthday, let the stern truth be told to you that you are, so to say, one of the millions of stop-gaps (or "fill-ups" to use a journalese) in Nature's order of things. You have no ear for music, but have a long ear for hearing 'gups' and the stories, concocted or partially true, concerning the washing of dirty linen of the world at large. You have no eye for admiring nature's beauty or arts and handicrafts of man, though you strain your eyes considerably in gazing at human beauties, nor have you tongue to utter the sweet divine music, except cracking ribald jests and shouting out opscene songs. You are a walking gazette full not of edifying news but of all the matters in which the scum of society take great interest. Still you will be always complaining that the world is misjudging you and is not treating you fairly and squarely. There is no hope for you for improvement, not even in the next birth.

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, June 21.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, addressing the Madura meeting repudiated the suggestion of his being a communalist. He said Mr. Shunmukam Chetty himself was present at the meeting at which candidates were selected and Mr. Chetty himself was satisfied that no proper Non-Brahmin candidates were available. To rake up that charge at this distance of time was unfair. Personally he did not care, however much he was abused by his critics, but he would appear to all his Congress friends not to offer disrespect and affront to the Congress organisation. He knew that some of his critics out of jealously condemned his actions simply because Hindu and Muslim leaders in the North heaped praises on him for having paved the way for Hindu-Muslim unity and other things. But he was not going to be frightened by them. He concluded with an appeal for more intensive Congress work in the districts.

At the close of the meeting the Chairman auctioned a stone thrown at the meeting and it was knocked down by the Agent of the "Hindu" for Rs. 5.—Free Press.

LONDON, June 21.

Paris—Ahvas Agency Says: Message from Beirut states that last groups of Druses rebels who have taken refuge in Trans-Jordania for over one year have accepted the conditions of the French authorities and two thousand Druses, including prominent members of Atrash family, have begun to return to Syria.—Reuter.

In pursuance of his notice to the City Magistrate to break the latter's order, Paisa fund Ranade distrubuted this evening in Budhwar handbills on Hindu-Muslim unity which were banned by the Magistrate for two months. It is understood that he marched off from Budhwar Chowk to Appabalawant Chowk reading out its contents and distributing them.—A.P.

NAGPUR, June 21.

After the assault on two Muhammadan boys near Dr. Moonje's house, it appeared, that feelings had subsided, but for the last three days isolated assaults on Hindus during the night time are reported and three cases of assaults have been brought to the notice of the police who have made special arrangement to patrol the affected street during the night time.—A.P.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

BRITAIN'S RATIFICATION

LONDON, June 20.

Geneva.—Britain, on behalf of Britain, India and the Dominions, excepting Canada and the Irish Free State, has forwarded to the League Secretariat, ratification of the anti-Slavery Convention, adopted at Geneva on 25th September 1926. The Convention will now be automatically enforced in the British Empire. Bulgaria and Denmark are only other States which have hitherto ratified it.—Reuter.

DAS MEMORIAL AT BURNING GHAT

CALCUTTA, June 21.

A sum of Rs. 5,358 has been collected out of a total of Rs. 30,000 which is required for erecting a memorial structure to the late Mr. C. R. Das at the Shanagore Burning Ghat. Mr. Justice Mukerjee heads the list, while among other donors are Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, N. N. Sircar, Durga Charan Bannerjee, T. C. Goswami, S. C. Bose, J. C. Mukherji, N. C. Chunder, N. R. Sirkar, Sir Provas Mitter and Mr. C. C. Biswas.—A.P.

ENGINE TROUBLE AGAIN

LONDON, June 21.

Baghdad.—Vanlearblack took off from Baghdad this morning, with the intention of reaching Bunder Abbas, but was compelled to return owing to engine trouble.—Reuter.

MURZBAN-HIRJEEBEHEDIN DEFAMATION CASE

The defamation case filed by the "Jam-e-Jamshed" a Gujarati daily of Bombay against the editor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" a Gujarati weekly claiming Rs. 25,000 as damages for alleged defamation was on the board of Mr. Justice Blackell at the High Court on Tuesday. But it could not be taken up yesterday, because the previous cases have not been disposed of.

"EMPIRE MISSIONARIES"

LONDON, June 20.

The Bishop of Bombay, presiding at the London Forum Club luncheon, in connection with the annual meeting of the Missionary Settlement for University women in Bombay, said that the British University women of the Settlement were doing something much greater than creating another institution. They were one of the best missionary organisations in India.

Sir Stanley Reed, treasurer of the Settlement, said that the British women of Settlement were true missionaries of the Empire, not "Empire power but the commonwealth of nations.—Reuter's Special.

RIGHT OF INSPECTION

ROVING PERMITS FOR COUNCILLORS

RESOLUTION CARRIED IN CORPORATION

Has a Municipal Councillor right to visit a municipal institution? This question was discussed threadbare in the Municipal Corporation on Tuesday when a lively and interesting discussion ensued.

MILK-MEN IN RLY. TRAINS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

'That the Corporation are of opinion that it is absolutely necessary for the comfort and convenience of the travelling public that a separate compartment should be provided in the local trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for milk-men who bring milk into Bombay from the suburbs in vessels which are hanging at the two ends of a bamboo pole and that such milk-men should be compelled to occupy the compartment provided for them.

That the Representative of the Corporation on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Advisory Committee be requested to take necessary action in the matter.'"

Dr. J. N. Choksy seconded the proposition.

The proposition was carried.

WEIGHMENT OF LUGGAGE AT STATIONS.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, then moved.—'That the Representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee be requested to bring to the notice of the Railway Authorities the inconvenience and annoyance caused to the passengers by the weighment and re-weighment of their luggage at Intermediate and destination stations and to request the Railway Authorities to discontinue the pretice and instead to insist upon more rigorous control on weighment of luggage at starting stations."

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the proposition.

After Mr. J. B. Boman Behram (a representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee) explained his position

The proposition was agreed to.

ROVING PERMITS MUNICIPAL

Mr. D. G. Khairaz then moved:—

That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner shall issue permits to Municipal Councillors desiring to visit any Municipal Institution, workshop, stables or any other concern over which the Municipal Commissioner has control without asking Municipal Councillors to apprise him of their destination or day and time of their visit.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded the proposition.

Mr. Khairaz said he had asked the Commissioner for a permit to inspect Municipal institutions and the Commissioner said he would give the permit if a particular day and time were specified. Mr. Khairaz objected to this condition and insisted that it was the inherent right of every Councillor to visit the Municipal Institutions.

Mr. E. R. Hiriebehdin thought the proposition sagacious and said they represented the rate payers in the Corporation and there was no necessity to ask for a permit to visit Municipal Institutions.

COMMISSIONER'S REFUSAL.

The Municipal Commissioner refused to accept the proposition and said he had done more than any other Commissioner to associate Councillors with executive administration. Whenever opportunity occurred he had also taken counsel and advice of the Councillors. He reminded the house that there were Executive Committees appointed by the Corporation who had every right to visit the Municipal institutions officially, but they had no right whatever to do so in individual capacity. The Councillors had full control over all activities of the Corporation but no section of the Municipal Act gave any power to a Councillor in his individual capacity. He would welcome a citizens or a Councillor visited the Municipal institutions at the time the work was proceeding. He was glad at the zeal of Mr. Khairaz who wished to study the Municipal administration which, he hoped other Councillors would emulate. It was impossible for him, however, to comply with the request of Mr. Khairaz to allow him to visit Municipal Institutions armed with the permit from the Commissioner at any time during day and night. He (Commissioner) longed to see the day when the Corporation bade goodbye to the Commissioner and carried on their own administration, but he thought the proposition of Mr. Khairaz was not practicable, as he wanted a roving permit to visit a place any time. He warned the house that he (Commissioner) had visited some of the Municipal Institutions without giving previous intimation and at timse he was insulted and harassed by persons who did not know him.

Mr. J. B. Petit said it was the right of every Municipal Councillor to visit Municipal Institutions to acquaint himself with the administration.

MR. DESAI APOLOGISES.

Mr. B. T. Desai said if the truth of appointing their own Commissioner was ever brought home, it was that day when he was amazed at the effrontery and impudence of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner took objection to the words "effrontery and impudence" and appealed the President for their withdrawal.

The President requested Mr. Desai to use parliamentary language and Mr. Desai withdrawing the objectionable words said he was sorry the Commissioner had addressed the House that day in the way he did.

The Commissioner thought that he was all in all and the Councillors were no body. He reminded the Commissioner that the Councillors had every right to inspect the Municipal Institutions and it was no use telling the Commissioner as to what time and day the Councillors wished to inspect a particular Institution which would be like appraising a man before hand that a search warrant was issued against him and that he should clear his house before the arrival of the search warrant.

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the proposition, if passed, would seriously inconvenience the Municipal administration. If a roving permit was issued and half a dozen Councillors entered an institution, for instance a maternity home at an odd hour, he asked the House to consider the inconvenience the visit would cause.

Continuing Mr. Mody agreed that the Councillors should be given all facilities at reasonable hours and with reasonable limitations. He moved an amendment to refer the question to the General Purposes Committee for a report.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded the amendment.

At this stage the closure was moved and the amendment being put to the vote was lost and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Khairaz then moved:—

That the Municipal Commissioner must issue instruction to officers to treat Municipal Councillors visiting Municipal Institutions with permits from him, with the utmost courtesy and attention and any laxity or breach of these instructions will make them liable to be punished very severely. The Municipal Commissioner must impress on his Officers that "toujours la politesse" should be their motto.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved on amendment that in the opinion of the Corporation the Commissioner should issue instruction to his officers to treat Municipal Councillors visiting Municipal Institutions with permit from him with the utmost courtesy and attention.

The amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday

Men and Matters.

In connection with the ban on Indian students by certain restaurants and music halls in Edinburgh, a correspondent suggests a policy of tit for tat in India. He does not suggest the exclusion of Edinburghers sojourning in this country from places of amusements. He has a far more efficacious remedy.

* * * * * *

Why should not public bodies and the legislatures in this country, he asks, pass a resolution that no jobs should be given to applicants of non-Indian domicile who have been educated in Edinburgh?

* * * * * * *

He would like a motion like this to be moved in the next session of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Crerar, the new Home Member, is an Edinburgh man, and he cannot morally keep to his job when the motion is passed. But he will. The I.C.S. is noted for its adhesive qualities.

* * * * * *

The melancholy person who could read sermons in stones is a back number in the modern world. In Bombay our civic fathers believe in reading sermons on relatives.

* * * * * *

At Monday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation some of the members of that body came in for a lot of suspicion because they had relatives. It is, indeed, most unfortunate, but a school building standing in the name of an Alderman's relative and rented to the Corporation comes in for a lot of notice along with the member and the relative.

* * * * * *

Mr. Sahasrabuddhe remarked, for example, that Dr. Javle told him, that his wife was not his partner. Mr. Sahasrabuddhe's habits of research into the subject are praiseworthy, but whether the doctor's wife is his partner or not, she gets the rent for the building all the same. And this is a thing in which the doctor cannot be presumed to have "no interest."

* * * * * *

After weeks of study of Parliamentary procedure, Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel thinks,

"As regards the maintenance of the dignity of the House and the authority of the Chair, India has not much to learn from the House of Commons. Perhaps it is the other way about."

* * * * * *

The Indian Speaker need not have undertaken such a costly pilgrimage to the Mother of Parliaments for learning this lesson.

* * * * * *

Major-general Sir E. H. Atkinson who has been promoted to be Lieutenant-general, has been *promoted* to the rank of a Lt.-Colonel by the "Evening News" of India. If this is the award of military honours, the army will no longer be a career, and India will ere long become a "Lost Dominion."

* * * * * *

Holding an inquest in a suspicious case, the city Coroner passed strictures on the system of issuing death certificates and burial passes even before life was out. But Reuter is the worst offender in this respect Lenin and Sun Yat were killed by the News agency many a time before they were dead.

* * * * * *

Disappointed in their attempt to get Viceregal audience the millowners have to content themselves with Sir George Rainey in the *rainy* season. Evidently a monsoon consolation prize.

THOMAS ETCHELL, LONDON.

Sole Agent for Kerosene Manufacturing Co. The largest suppliers of English Electrical Accessories at competitive prices, is now being represented by

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,

No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Merchants wishing to place orders in Electrical Accessories may apply to Mr. BAPASOLA.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute.

G. D. A. SESSION

has commenced from the 20th June.

Enrol immediately for G.D.A. as also BANKING, SECRETARIAL, COMPANY MANAGEMENT and ACCOUNTANCY COURSES. Best Staff, Best Results and Individual Attention Guaranteed. You are invited to make fullest inquiries from any Commerce Student before joining.

Write or see the PRINCIPAL for a detailed Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc., and free advice at YUSUF BUILDING, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22560

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1927.

A CRY IN THE WILDERNESS

Will the Indian Cotton Millowners' Conference and the Memorial which it decided to address to the Government of India be a cry in the wilderness? It was, as more than one speaker at the Conference pointed out, a unique occasion, when representatives of the Indian cotton mill industry gathered together in a conference on Monday to protest against the decision of Government of India denying the Indian industry any protection that may be most urgently necessary. The gathering served to explode the myth that the admitted depression exists in Bombay mills only, and that the Bombay mills have themselves largely to blame if they are now suffering for their sins of mismanagement, overcapitalisation, or reckless division of profits in the past. Mr. H. P. Mody, the President of the Conference, pointed out, from the observations of the Government's own Board of Inquiry, how utterly untenable such a proposition was. Though we trust the President's note of reasonable modesty in admitting defects will not be lost sight of by his colleagues in the industry, and that if any thing in the internal organisation of the industry does admit of reform the owners will lose not an instant in giving effect to that reform, Government will now realise that the industry cannot be redeemed from the heavy hand of unfair competition from abroad without a substantial protection through the general tariff of the country.

We are not quite, *quite*, sure, if the mill-owners have been well-advised in pressing, once again, and almost exclusively, the ill-effects of the competition from Japan. No reasonable critic can doubt the existence of that competition and its unfairness. To our mind, however, it is not a question merely of tactics now, in view, particularly, of the attitude taken up by the Government of India. It is a much larger problem of the real goal of industrial development in this country,—the full stature that Indian industrial enterprise is entitled legitimately to claim, by means of temporary protection if need be, in accordance with the general policy enunciated in the Indian Legislative Assembly apropos of the Fiscal Commission's Report. Knowing as the mill-owners must now be doing, and as Mr. Geddis at the Conference very bluntly blurted out, that the intention of the Government of India does not seem to be to rule for the benefit of this country or for the protection of its interests, there is now no need, no wisdom, we think, in concentrating merely and exclusively upon the Japanese competition, even though that fact exists and may be emphasised as one of the considerations in a general case for an all-round protection without individual discrimination. We had *suspected* all along that the Government of India existed for the benefit of Britain firstly, secondly and thirdly; but now we *know* that wherever and whenever the Indian interests have the slightest chance of conflicting with the British interests, the Government of India will take every care that the Indian interests should have divine honours paid to them in being immolated on the altar of British greed. The mill-owners have, of course, been no strangers to this characteristic of the powers-that-be in India; and so, rather than hurt the sensibilities of the Lancashire interests predominating in the councils of the Government of India, they chose the line of least resistance, and concentrated on the evil effects of Japanese competition. There is no need, no reason whatsoever, to deny the existence of that competition; but the mill-owners have, we trust, learnt by this time that the Japanese are not the only competitors to dread, if they mean to base the industry on a foundation of lasting prosperity. We are, accordingly, a little apprehensive about the results of the mill-owners' fresh demands, in the expression of which also they even now emphasise, almost entirely and exclusively, the competition of Japan. Is it not possible to give the demands of the Indian cotton mill industry a larger and more general turn? Is it not possible to hold up a more ambitious ideal?

Government, we know, and the mill-owners know, and the country knows, do not mean to assist the industry, because it contains in itself a germ of potential competition with the vast vested interests of British capital in India. But what of that? If the mill-owners propose to educate public opinion in the country, had they not better ask for a wholesale reconsideration of their case, at the hands of another Board if need be? For our part, we place no very great confidence in the promised visit of the prejudiced Commerce Member of the Government of India to placate the Bombay mill-owners. But yet, if anything hopeful comes out of that visit, if the Government of India realise even now the suicidal policy of starving Indian industries that they have embarked upon, the mill-owners will do well to give a wholly new orientation to their demands. And, at the same time, the caution may well be added that the instrument of investigation, assuming a fresh investigation is agreed to and undertaken, must no longer be made up of the *Johukmis* and lifeless, hopeless, bloodless dummies whose only creed seems to be to "obey the powers-that-be." In the Legislature, moreover, even if the investigation is refused, and a private "money" bill ruled out of order, there is nothing to prevent the sympathisers with the cotton industry to table a resolution urgently recommending a policy of efficient and sufficient protection to the Indian cotton industry in all its branches and against all-comers. There is yet time for such a measure. Government, we know, have sought to foreclose debate by promising a measure of their own in respect of the duties on machinery and stores; but it is not impossible to introduce an amendment even on that measure which will secure, or at least attempt to secure, a measure of protection for the Indian industry. Meanwhile, and simultaneously, propaganda for the intensification of Swadeshism will not be out of place; and if the mill-owners understand, as their Conference shows, the extreme importance of really educating the public of India, and securing the support of that public, they should start an intensive campaign of propaganda in their own interests for the universal use of *Swadeshi* cloth, with an effective guarantee against an undue increase in prices. They have been very wise in not antagonising, at this critical juncture, the Labour interest by a threat of a reduction in wages; let them cement their wisdom by a further step, and secure the complete support of the people of the country in their cause.

GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Goswami, M.L.A., who has been in communication with Government regarding the proposed Medical Mission to China, wires to Dr. Hardiker stating that Government consider the Mission to be a political one. The guilty suspect the police even in their own shadows. Government may as well tell the public what reason they have to consider the Mission to be political. Is it because the Congress has initiated and is leading the Mission? The Congress has never disguised its sympathy with the political aspirations of China. If it wanted to render political assistance to that country, it would have openly done so. But knowing its limitations and responsibilities here it deliberately preferred a purely humanitarian mission to discharge in some measure India's duty to her neighbour. Government's pretext to prevent even that little help to a fellow-victim of foreign aggression is only in keeping with the many subtle ways in which Britain is adding to China's difficulties. If the Government of India persist in their foolish suspicion, the people of India will help China in other ways, but meanwhile that country and the whole world will see that the mighty British Government dare not allow Indians to lead even a medical corps to relieve the wounded and the dying in China.

HARD JOB.

The three-days' debate initiated by Lord Fitzalan in the House of Lords "welcoming the reasonable measure limiting and defining the membership of that House" should prove of absorbing interest not only to the official opposition which may find in it arguments and views convenient enough to criticise the Tories at the next General Election but also to students of the development of Parliamentary Government in England. The Labour Party will watch anxiously the course of the debate and will be alert to catch at any expression of opinion from responsible Tory leaders hinting at curtailing the powers of the Commons for the benefit of the "other place." The Lord Chancellor made a variety of interesting suggestions for securing the presence, in a limited number, of Labour peers by nomination and for the diminution of the number of peers by hereditary right. But the great issue at stake in all reform of the House of Lords is the question of negativing the great work of the Asquith Government which removed the possibility of a hostile House of Lords continuously obstructing the passage of legislation, especially in respect of finance, favoured by the majority party in the House of Commons whose politics are anathema to the Peerage. It is to be seen whether the Baldwin Government dare to undo the work of Mr Asquith and radically revise the Parliament Act in a manner which will please the Tories.

PARROT PHRASEOLOGY.

It is remarkable how in several cases the Indian element in the Dyarchy combination shows a peculiar aptitude for repeating parrot-like the phrases and arguments beloved by the bureaucracy in its defence of a police system which in non-official eyes always seems to work as if the people existed for its benefit instead of its functioning as a real help to the people. In the U. P. Legislative Council, which began its session on Monday, Pandit Iqubal Narain Gurtu drew attention, by moving the total omission of the police grant, to the necessity of better organisation of the department. The official idea is that efficiency can be served by increasing the strength of the police force, a solution of the problem in which non-official opinion in the United Provinces has no faith whatsoever. The Hon. Nawab of Chatrai, the Home Member, drew a pathetic picture of policemen travelling constantly, denied the privilege of sleep in the cause of public service, and so discontented with their lot that for the last three years the average number of resignations from the force was 225. The Home Member lamented that the duties of the police being preventive were not appreciated by the public. It will be easy for it to appreciate them if in the execution of those duties the police did not behave as if they were masters of the public. What is wanted is a better type of policeman on increased pay and not an addition to the total strength of the police, an addition in which more money is spent in providing for a larger number of European sergeants than in real strengthening of the police force.

AMAZING COMPLACENCE

We commented a few days ago on the Municipal rules with regard to the issuing of "death passes" by the Municipal Ramoshi. The rules are bad enough, but the apparent indifference of the Corporation towards the rules is much worse. At their meeting on Friday last the members of the Corporation, at any rate a majority of them, seemed to think that nothing was particularly wrong with the rules and the Commissioner went so far as to call the Coroner's strictures on the rules absurd. It was pointed out at the meeting that the Ramoshi's pass was never meant to be a certificate stating the cause of death but was only a registration of undisputed facts such as the address of the house where a man had died. But it is clear from the evidence before the Coroner that the Ramoshi "registers" on the back of the pass the cause of death as furnished either by a medical practitioner or the relatives of the deceased. The danger lies in this that the Ramoshi is bound to accept the cause of death as given by persons other than medical practitioners and that on the strength of such a pass it is possible for one to dispose of the body of a man who may have been the victim of foul play and who may not even be dead at all at the time of his being buried or burnt. It is amazing that the Corporation could be complacent in face of such a state of things. No body wants the Ramoshi to certify the cause of death. But he should not give the "death pass" till he sees a death certificate given by a competent person authorised by the Municipality.

PROGRESS OF THE ORIENTAL.

INDIA'S LARGEST LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

(By K. S. R. Iyer).

The history of the Oriental is the history of life insurance in India. Started fifty-three years ago, at a time when public confidence was severely shaken by the failures of two European insurance companies, the "Albert" and the "European", the original promoters of the Oriental must have possessed very broad vision, rare courage and deep insight to know even then that institutions indigenuous to India can be made a great success and a greater power. To-days position of the Oriental bears ample testimony to the foresight of its founders. The Oriental can now claim to be the premier National Life Insurance Company in India. It occupies in the economic life of the people of this country exactly the same position as the "Prudential" of London and the "Metropolitan" of New York, two of the most powerful life insurance institutions in the world.

INDIAN CONCERNS CAN BE SUCCESSFUL.

The success of the Oriental conclusively proves (if proofs were needed) that Indian Insurance Companies can become a great power in the country by the active support and co-operation of the people. There can be no doubt whatever that almost all the policyholders of the Oriental are Indians. There is no place in India, Burma or Ceylon where the activities of the Oriental are not known. Indeed, it may be said that Oriental and life insurance are combined in one. It has large interests in several important tows. With all its ramifications and inspite of the fact that practically 50 per cent of the total life insurance in force with Indian Life Insurance Companies is held by the Oriental, the policies in force are not more than 112,210. Taking into account that some policy holders may have more than one policy running in their names, a lakh of people can be taken to have insured their lives with the Oriental out of a total population of 333 millions: That only shows that India is still far behind in respect to life insurance as she is in several other directions. But there can be no doubt that even in this slow country, life insurance is moving fast, and not a little of the credit for this rapid growth belongs to the Oriental. The following summary, showing how new business has come into the channels of the Oriental, will speak for itself.

Year.	New Policies Issued.	New business written.	Premium income.
1924	10,260	Rs. 237 lacs.	Rs. 83 1|2 lacs.
1925	13,545	Rs. 296 1|2 „	Rs. 92 1|2 „
1926	17,371	Rs. 391 „	Rs. 105 „

With new business now coming in at the rate of four crores of rupees a year, with prospects of greater increase, the Oriental will easily reach the hundred crores mark in life insurance in India in less than a decade.

GOOD BONUS AND BETTER DIVIDENDS.

Twenty years ago, the funds of the Oriental were not even Rs. 3 1|2 crores, whereas the total assets on the 31st of Dec. 1926 have come up to Rs. 8 1|2 crores. The annual income of the company to-day from all sources is nearly Rs. 1 1|2 crores the wise investment of which, in a country where there is a dearth of good securities, must be giving a lot of anxious thought to the Directors. The latest valuation, showing the position of the company as on 31st of Dec., 1924, disclosed a surplus of over Rs. 51 lacs, out of which Rs. 46 lacs. were set apart as bonus to policy holders. This has resulted in the declaration of a bonus of Rs. 22-8-0 per thousand per annum for each whole life policy and Rs. 18 per thousand for each endowment policy. This is the highest bonus that has been declared so far by any Indian life insurance company. Even this large bonus has been the result of taking the interest basis at 3 3|4 per cent. when, as a matter of fact, the earned interest for the said period was nearly 5 3|4 per cent. The next actuarial valuation for the triennium ending 31st December 1927 should, as things stand, show a larger distribution of bonus to policyholders.

INVESTMENT.

A glance at the investments will show that the bulk of the funds are invested in gilt-edged securities, yielding quite a good return, regard being had to the large amount invested. Immovable properties owned by the company are at to-day's market value, worth much more than what they have been shown in the balance sheet. The position of the Company is further strengthened by the fact that there is as much as Rs. 84 lakhs appreciation in the invested securities. Then there is the Investment Reserve Fund of Rs. 18 Lakhs, and a Contingency Reserve Fund of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. All these factors add further strength to an already powerful institution.

PROGRESSIVE SCHEMES OF INSURANCE.

A glance at the Prospectus will give an idea even to the layman that the Oriental

(Continued on page 9.)

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

SHOULD THEY BE ENCOURAGED?

(BY J. K. MEHTA.)

One of the greatest hindrances in the way of political solidarity of India is its division into innumerable castes and communities. These different castes and communities are debarred from inter-dining with each other in a large number of cases and from inter-marrying practically in all cases. Some of these castes have got a total population of even about 75 or 100 persons all told, while a very very large number cannot have their population at more than about a thousand or 1,500. A peculiar insular mentality is developed through the existence of these small groups which keeps a man all to himself and to his caste people and prevents him from giving his best for the general community or for the country. The smaller a community the more numerous are its peculiar internal squabbles and bickerings, jealousies and envies, with the result that a good deal of a man's time and energies are sapped away and he lives continually in an atmosphere of petty-mindedness and narrowness allowing of no breadth of vision or no wholesome toleration.

RESTRICTIONS MUST BE REMOVED.

Some of these communities being very small, if there is any vice which overtakes some of its members, the insidious poison will spread practically to the whole group as it is always easier for a bad example to be followed than for a good one to be imitated. The smallness of the numbers of these different groups again makes it impossible in several cases either for a girl to secure a good husband or for a man to secure a good wife. In short all this results in social, physical and ethical degeneration and prevents that political cohesiveness which is required at present for the good of the country. I am, therefore, strongly against all the internal barriers against inter-marriages as between the different Hindu castes.

So far as I know marriages as between members of the different communities, if performed under the auspices of the Arya Samaj, are recognised as valid and do not require to be registered under the Civil Mariage Act. On the whole, however, it is advisable that they should be registered under the Civil Marriage Act. It is with regard to such marriages that the legislation must be made more liberal and if there are any clogging restrictions they must be removed.

NO SPECIAL PROPAGANDA NECESSARY.

Coming to the question of marriages as between members of two different religious communities like the Hindus and Mahomedans or Hindus and Christians or Mahomedans and Christians, I would not object to such marriages, but at the same time I am not in favour of any special propaganda for popularising such marriages. It is our experience that such marriages, instead of bringing together the two communities concerned create a lot of bitterness and ill-feeling. At least this is the situation at present, and there is no necessity for adding one cause more to the internal troubles which have been the curse of our country for the last four years. For the same reasons, I would not advocate, at least for the present, any liberalising of the legislation as far as such marriages are concerned. Look upon these marriages undoubtedly with toleration; do not persecute or harrass people who have contracted such marriages, but at the same time do not have any special movement in favour of such marriages. So far as such marriages are concerned I agree with Maulana Shaukat Ali when he says:

"We have to tackle bigger issues now and I hope this question will not absorb our energies to such an extent as to rob even of the little work that we pretend to do at present. We have to win our political freedom first and then the question of inter-communal marriages could be dealt with at leisure."

Notes of the Day.

Dodging It.

Lord Winterton's ignorance of the reason why the Kulkathi shooting affair is exercising the mind of India so much and why it compels M.P.'s genuinely interested in security of life in India is as colossal and annoying as the studied superciliousness with which he treats every interpellation regarding the matter. It is, perhaps, instructed ignorance and the part which his lordship is expected to act up to is to show an anxiety to talk about all manner of irrelevant detail but to continue to dodge answering the one relevant issue. That issue is why the Government of Bengal are averse to holding an independent public inquiry into the circumstances of the shooting and bring the guilty parties to book. Mr. Snell who interpellated Lord Winterton can be presumed to be in sufficient touch with Indian papers to know that a Maulvi was prosecuted at Kulkathi. What he and along with him the whole of Indian India are anxious to find out is why there is a hush-hush policy pursued about the shooting affair.

Towards Amity.

Thanks to the timely precautions taken by leaders like Dr. Ansari and Hakim Ajmal Khan and by the officials, the Bakr-Id passed off peacefully at Delhi. Encouraged by the success of their conciliatory measures, the leaders are now busy giving a permanent shape to these measures so as to tackle all communal problems of the city as they arise. It has been proposed to appoint a board of arbitration of about 150 representatives of all communities, trade guilds and public associations, the decisons of this board being final in all matters of communal disputes. The board may seem to be an unwieldy one but it is understood that minor questions will be settled by smaller sub-committees. If the board proves to be a success, it will of course be copied by other cities where communal tension prevails, though in all cases it is the spirit in which the machinery is worked that matters far more than the machinery itself. From the smooth working of the committees appointed at Delhi at the time of the Id one is fairly justified in hoping that the present board will be even more successful and its success will not fail to react wholesomely on the inter-communal relations in other places. We wish every success to the new Delhi board.

Help Yourselves Gentlemen.

In opening the new buildings of the New Poona College, H. E. the Governor of Bombay was lavish in his praise of the spirit of enterprise and single-minded devotion to the cause of higher education of the Shikshana Pracharak Mandali of Poona which runs the College and the attached schools, but pleaded the usual argument of financial stringency with regard to the question of a Government grant for the provision of apparatus for the Science Laboratory. He wanted credit to be given to the Reformed Constitution, in other words to the Transferred Department of Education, for the help Government had already given to the College, but drew attention to the "limited resources at our disposal for Secondary Education during the past few years" and asked the College authorities to tap the source of private philanthropy for their needs. It does seem half-hearted generosity on the part of the State to help an educational institution in the matter of housing itself and then refusing even partial help to enable it to satisfy one of its most pressing educational needs. We hope the Minister of Education will reconsider the case of the New Poona College and manage to give a slice of State help for the provision of a Science Laboratory. Sir Leslie Wilson referred in his speech to the question of employment of students after they leave the College. A good grounding in the science courses, which are now popular with the students, will enable them to take to technical lines and avoid overcrowding the purely literary courses and clerical spheres of employment. Like the proverbial stitch, a science grant in time will avoid the danger of the College turning out Arts graduates with no chance of employment.

Above Suspicion.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion and it was for this reason that the Corporation passed a resolution some time ago that the Schools Committee should not hire any premises which belonged to members of the Corporation or in which such members had any interest, direct or indirect. The resolution was strict but necessary and the Schools Committee promptly vacated two premises belonging to members of the Corporation. These were hardly persons to think of personal gain at the expense of the Corporation, but the Schools Committee respected and enforced the rule. Mr. Javle, too, had a building leased to the Committee, but he pleaded that the house belonged to his wife. Never-the-less, it could not be said that he had no interest in that building and the Committee ought to have vacated the building at once. The Committee, however, seems to have treated the matter lightly on frivolous grounds. It is now called upon by the Corporation to explain its conduct. We trust, the Committee will straightway vacate the building in question even if it can be proved to belong to Mrs. Javle.

COLOUR BAR IN SCOTLAND.

COMRADE SAK'S SOLEMN WARNING.

EARL WINTERTON SHIRKS RESPONSIBILITY.

"INDIA OFFICE POWERLESS TO ACT."

SIMLA, June 19.

The following correspondence has been received by last mail:—

India Office, Whitehall,
24th May 1927.

Dear Mr. Saklatvala,

I am obliged to you for sending me a copy of the correspondence regarding the racial discrimination shown by the managers of certain places of entertainment in Edinburgh. I am afraid that the matter is one in which the India Office is powerless to act and there is nothing that I can add to the answers given by Sir John Gilmour to your questions on the subject in the House of Commons last Thursday.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Winterton.

S. Saklavala, Esq., M.P.

24th May 1927.

COMRADE "SAK'S" REPLY.

Dear Lord Winterton,

Re. Colour Bar in Edinburgh.

I have your letter of to-day's date, and well realise that, legally, the India Office is powerless to act in such a matter, yet there are ways and means by which you can help to eradicate an obnoxious practice of this kind, and I shall be glad to discuss some suggestions with you if you are interested.

We have always heard of some contention between the European and Asiatic settlers in the Colonies, and though I have never approved of the one-sided attitude of the White settlers, I have always understood their viewpoint with considerable sympathy in so far that their outward racial prejudice was based upon a very substantial economic reason. I have always argued with my Indian friends coming from the Colonies, that while they worked, earned and lived like coolies, they were inviting a differentiating treatment from the White worker and settler who went out from his home with a positive idea of strengthening and safeguarding his economic position. Most of our racial rows have an ultimate economic alliance. The Edinburgh case is quite a new departure of the American type, and is fraught with many serious consequences. In America, the Negro is a negligible quantity, but in the British Empire a racial difference based purely upon an unalterable racial or colour consideration would soon shift its centre of activity to India, where the Indians are by far the largest majority of the population.

Of course, by means of one-sided laws in India, you would make the attitude of Indians towards the White illegal, although a similar attitude on the part of the Whites towards the Indians in Britain, you would consider within the law. This is exactly where the strife would become more bitter, and of a very undesirable character. I am putting this particular point to you to see the gravity of the new departure created by Edinburgh.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) Shapurjee Saklatvala.

Major, the Rt. Hon. Earl of
Winterton, M.P., India Office,
King Charles St., S.W.I.

EARL WINTERTON'S EXCUSE.

India Office, Whitehall,
25th May 1927.

Dear Mr. Saklatvala,

I am obliged for your further letter of the 24th May on the subject of the racial discrimination shown by the managers of certain places of entertainment in Edinburgh. I am very much afraid as I explained in my letter that there is nothing that I can do in the matter and I, therefore, do not know that any useful purpose would be served by our discussing it, but of course, I am at your disposal in the House of Commons at any time that we may both happen to be disengaged.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Winterton.

S. Saklavala, Esq., M.P.—A. P.

IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF INDIA

EXCHANGE POLICY OF GOVT.

WINTERTON'S REPLY IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 20.

Messrs. Wallhead and Sir Frederic Wise asked a question in the House of Commons, regarding the policy of deflation of the rupee and the rate of exchange. They enquired whether the policy was in the best interests of Indian trade and commerce. Lord Winterton replied that on eigteen-penny basis, the contraction of currency in India between 31st March and 15th June was 10.8 million sterling, of which one and a half million represents relayment by the Imperial Bank of the seasonal currency. The exchange rate was recently fixed by an Act of Indian Legislature. Lord Winterton added: "I am satisfied that the measures taken by the Government of India are in the best interests of India."—Reuter.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE PUT TO ASSEMBLY'S VOTE

LONDON, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kely asked, whether the report of the Textile Tariff Board would be placed before the Indian Legislative Assembly and its decision taken before the Government of India took action on the report. Lord Winterton replied that none of the principal recommendations of the report could be carried out without the vote of the Legislative Assembly, but it could not be said for certain that action on some recommendations of secondary importance would not be taken before the next session of the Assembly.—Reuter.

RT. HON. S. SASTRI AND MR. TYSON

BIRKENHEAD WITHOUT INFORMATION!

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Thurtle asked in the House of Commons when Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri would assume charge of his duties in South Africa, whether Mr. Tyson had been definitely appointed Mr. Sastri's Secretary, whether Mr. Sastri had been consulted and whether he approved of Mr. Tyson's appointment. Lord Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead had no information except that given by references in the Press with regard to Mr. Tyson's appointment and the expectation that Mr. Sastri was to sail early in June.—Reuter.

PUDUKKOTTAH STATE SUCCESSION

SYDNEY MARTHANDA'S RIGHT

EXCITEMENT AMONG PEOPLE

MADRAS, June 21.

The people of Pudukkotah State near Trichinopolly, whose ruler is living by choice in Europe after having married an Australian lady, are apparently much agitated over the succession to the throne, and the Madras Press has for the past few days been devoting space to the same question.

It might be remembered that Raja of Pudukottah married during the war an Australian lady and had an issue out of the union, the boy being named Sydney Marthanda. Oping to dispute in connection with right to the throne the Raja apparently chose to live away from the State.

The boy Sydney Marthanda is held to be incompetent to succeed to the throne. In ordinary course of things, it is believed, that the Western palace Jagirdar and his direct descendants have the right to succeed the present ruler, even his surviving brothers being left out. In 1922, it would appear, the question of Sydney Marthanda's succession was raised and the Government of India is supposed to have disapproved of the idea. Apparently, the idea is being revived now and the people are much excited.

The Madras Nationalist Press is unanimous that justice, equity, and policy all alike demand that the original decision to exclude Sydney Marthanda from succession to the throne should not be disturbed.—Free Press.

TO FACE ROYAL COMMISSION

SIR P. C. MITTER'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

CALCUTTA, June 21.

"The Statutory Commission and our duties" was the subject of a discussion that took place this evening when Sir P. C. Mitter, President and Executive Committee of the Indian Association met the Journalists of Calcutta at an informal gathering. Welcoming the Journalists, Sir Provash put up a strong plea for unity among the ranks of the Nationalists, both Hindus and Mohamadans, before the Commission and wanted their views on the memorandum proposed by them on joint electorates.

Proceeding, he said, it was the duty of all Nationalists to see that in their attempt to safeguard the interests of the Mohammadans, they should not ignore the just rights of the Hindus. The decision of the All-India Congress Committee in regard to this point had a special importance for Bengal, for if the suggestions put forward be accepted, Bengal for all practical purposes would be controlled by the Mohamadans, and this would prejudice the growth of Nationalism. In his opinion, lasting peace was only possible, if they approached the question dispassionately and with a spirit of give and take, with a view to arriving at a lasting settlement. He suggested that a Round Table Conference consisting of representatives of different parties and groups in the country should meet at an early date. He further suggested that the Nationalists of Bengal, irrespective of party and politics, should meet and discuss the question in open meetings and conferences.—Free Press.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

UNCONTROLLED POWER INDEFENSIBLE

GOVT. URGE APPOINTMENT OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE.

ARRANGEMENT FOR LABOUR REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, June 20.

In the Lords a three-day debate on reforming the House of Lords opened today. Lord Fitzalan moving a resolution welcoming the reasonable measure limiting and defining the membership of the House said that at present any Government with a majority lasting two years could, under the Parliament Act, legally, without consulting the people, abolish the Monarchy or the House of Lords. It was probable that the Socialists would establish a single-chamber Government.

Lord Chancellor, on behalf of Government, agreed with the speakers that uncontrolled power to prevent a money bill being rejected or amended by the House of Lords was indefensible. Government thought that the question whether a money bill came within the meaning of the Act should be determined by a Joint Standing Committee of both Houses. Referring to the inadequate representation of Labour in the House of Lords he said that the sovereign should be authorised to add a limited number of nominated members on the advice of the Government of the day for twelve years, one-third retiring every fourth year.

The Lord Chancellor continued that the hereditary principle should be preserved, but the membership of the House should be reduced by hereditary peers selecting a fixed number of persons entitled to sit for twenty years, one-third retiring every fourth year. They should be eligible for re-election.—Reuter.

LIMITATION TO 350 PEERS.

The Lord Chancellor said that the House should be limited to 350 peers. Those peers who were not elected to the House of Lords should be eligible for the House of Commons. In order to meet the possibility of Government's introducing a single-chamber Government, he suggested that provisions of the Parliament Act, by which bills could be passed without the assent of the Lords, during the course of a single Parliament, should not apply and that a Bill should be introduced altering the Constitution or the altering Powers of the Lords laid down in the Parliament Act. The Lord Chancellor said that Government would support Lord Fitzalan's resolution. He gave no indication however as to when Government would produce the Bill. He said that the programme before the general election which must take place by November 1929 was very full, but a substantial body of Conservatives was in favour of pressing the Reform before then.

The debate was adjourned unfill Wednesday.—Reuter.

INDIAN DELEGATION PERSONNEL.

SIMLA, June 21.

The following communique has been issued:—The Representatives of India at the September Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will be Lord Lytton, Maharaja of Kapurthala and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, with Sir Edward Chamber, Sir B. K. Mullick and Sir Fazil-i-Hussain as substitute delegates.—A. P.

FOR THE CAUSE OF UNITY

PLEA FOR ABSTINENCE

MR SATYAMURTI'S APPEAL

MADRAS, June 21

In a press interview, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council, says that he had refrained from political controversy hoping that by such abstinence, he would be promoting the cause of unity. He now only begged of Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. B. G. Horniman, and others, not to think of Madras Swarajists as the only obstacle to Swaraj if in their view, they should be technically guilty of a breach of the Congress resolution.

Referring to Earl Winterton's speech, Mr. Satyamurti said that His Lordship's reference to Hindu-Muslim joint electorate, was only an exhibition of melancholy meanness. He hoped that the insulting references of the Under-Secretary would only help to strengthen an unify the ranks of the Congress.—Free Press.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE

BOTH BODIES TO RESIGN

CALCUTTA, June 21

The award of the arbitrators who have settled the Bengal Congress dispute by asking both committees to resign, though much criticised, was accepted by the Bengal Provincial Congress Executive, of which Mr. J. L. Bannerjee is the President and Mr. Sasmal was the Secretary.

Last night that body decided to disband from June 26, on which date a general meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee has been called by the arbitrators.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

SECUNDERABAD, June 20.

The Resident will leave for Simla on the 29th and will return on the 14th July.—A.P.

Major-General Sir E. H. Atkinson has been promoted to be Lieutenant-General.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH RAJ IN INDIA

BYE-PRODUCT OF BRITISH CAPITAL

PLEA FOR CHANGE OF CONGRESS CREED

AHMEDABAD, June 21

Mr. Spratt, a labour research worker, who is on a visit here to study the working of Local Labour Union, addressed the students of the National College this morning. He said that India had to fight not only with the British Government but also with British capital. The British Government was a bye product of British Capital. There was a tendency recently to invest British Capital in India, as Britain had been developed fully. The Indian National movement should therefore be mainly economic in character.—A. P.

BRITISH HISTORY IN PICTURES

ROE'S EMBASSY TO JEHANGIR

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Baldwin will unveil on June 28th a series of eight panels at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, representing British History over a 1,000 years from Alfred the Great to the Anglo-Scottish Union.

India is the only representative in the overseas history series with Mr. W. Rothenstein's painting of Sir Thomas Roe's embassy to Jehangir in 1618.—Reuter's Special.

MEDAL FOR SURVEY OF INDIA

MAJOR KENNETH-MASON GETS IT

LONDON, June 20.

The Royal Geographical Society has awarded the Founder's Medal to Major Kenneth-Mason of the Survey of India for his connection with surveys of India and Russian Turkestan through the Pamirs in 1913 and also the organisation to conduct Shaksgam expedition in 1926.—Reuter's Special.

DISMISSAL OF SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Charleton drew attention to the case of the ex-Sub-Inspector of Police at Khondkar, Muhammad Zakaria, who was dismissed three years ago for an alleged neglect of duty, and asked whether in view of the man's long service, it was impossible to re-instate him or consider granting him a gratuity.

Lord Winterton replied in the negative. The local Governments had full authority to deal with officers of this grade. Lord Birkenhead was not prepared to interfere with the action of the Government of Bengal.—Reuter.

"NO SUBSTANTIAL MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE"

LONDON, June 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Walter Baker, regarding Ghana Mahut wrongly receiving fifteen stripes at Dibrugarh, Earl Winterton said that "no substantial miscarriage of justice had occurred."—Reuter's Special.

NO WEEKLY WAGES.

KULKATHI IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions as regards manual workers in India waiting as much as six weeks for wages and whether it was intended to legislate to make the payment of weekly wages compulsory. Earl Winterton said that no legislation was intended. The Government of India and the local Governments were paying close attention to the matter.

Mr. Snell asked for information as to the precise nature of the criminal proceedings, following an enquiry into the recent clash between the police and the Muslims at Kulkathi in Bengal.

Earl Winterton said that he understood that proceedings were taken for the prosecution of a Maulvi who is alleged to have incited the crowd and possibly of other persons who were amongst the crowd, on charges of rioting and membership of unlawful assembly. Prosecutions were not consequent on the Commissioner's enquiry which was directed into the circumstances surrounding the firing on the crowd.—Reuter.

DEPORTATION OF GLOBE-TROTTERS

KARACHI, June 21.

The District Magistrate of Karachi has sanctioned the deportation of two Czeco-Slovakian globe-trotters who were recently sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment on a charge of possessing firearms without license.—Free Press.

MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA

BOGEY OF POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

MR. GOSWAMI'S REPLY TO GOVT. ENQUIRY

CALCUTTA, June 21.

"Forward" publishes correspondence that passed between Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami, President of the All-India Volunteer Board, and the Government of India in connexion with the granting of passports to the proposed medical mission to China.

Government desire fuller explanation of the words used by the Congress President and Mr. Goswami, "the Corps will also be a cultural embassy to nationalist China, carrying a message of our goodwill. In that view the men must be carefully chosen."

In the opinion of Government, that while the medical mission will do medical work, it is also intended to serve definite political purposes.

Mr. Goswami, in replying, says: "This does not at all contradict the idea of a non-political medical mission. There is no desire on our part to side with any of the billigerent forces and we have no objection to consult the Government of India as to the area to which the medical mission should be sent. That Indian India sympathises with the people of China in their struggle to establish a settled democratic form of Government unhampered by foreign influence scarcely needs be said, and I am at pains to conceal that fact. But I should like to point out that the medical mission organised and conducted on the international Red Cross rules would not, in any way, prejudice one side or another in the present political conflict in China."

Explaining the expression, "cultural embassy," Mr. Goswami says: "Tokens of sympathy and cultural appreciation have been exchanged between India and China from time immemorial," and he feels it no illegitimate desire that even during this period of our political dependence we should be allowed to continue the tradition, value of which may be more sentimental than utilitarian, but which we owe it to ourselves, our ancestors and our posterity, to honour.

Mr. Goswami in conclusion, expects that no objections will be raised by Government to allow this mission to proceed to China.—Free Press.

FRACAS BETWEEN PARTIES OF MUSLIMS

DACCA, June 20.

A fracas between two parties of Muhammadans in a village named Makuthi has resulted in several men on either side being injured.—A.P.

WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY

PLEA FOR A VIA MEDIA

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S MEMORANDUM

MELBOURNE, June 21.

Indian residents in Melbourne entertained Mr. Rangachariar to-day at a dinner in which the speakers referred to the high value of the visit of Mr. Rangachairar in promiting friendship between Australians and Indians.

Mr. Rangachariar subsequently discussed with the pressmen, the possibilities of modifying the White Australia policy consistent with the standard of living and purity of race along with the recognition of India's position as Empire partner.

Mr. Rangachariar has handed to Mr. Bruce a memorandum dealing with the outstanding points, and he had a most friendly talk with Mr. Bruce.

Interviewed by Reuter, Rangachariar criticised the White Australia policy. He thought that statesmen on both sides might be able in a friendly conference to remove the reproach attaching to the White Australia policy by adopting a via media which would ensure on the one hand, minimising of the fear of lowering the standard of living and purity of race, and on the other hand, recognising the superior rights of Indians to enter Australia as free citizens of the Empire. It was difficult, he added, to convince the ordinary man, that when free admission was given to aliens and ex-enemies, there was no reason why restrictions should be enforced against the citizens of the Empire. He concluded by saying: "I am satisfied that the bulk of Australians are entirely friendly, and are willing to do the utmost to uplift India politically and otherwise".

Mr. Rangachariar subsequently entrained for Adelaid.—Reuter.

MOBILISATION OF TROOPS?

SERIOUS SITUATION AT BIGOLIA

AJMER, June 21.

The Secretary, Rajasthan Seva Sangham, in a statement issued to the Press says:—

Reports received to-day indicate serious situation at Bijolia in Mewar. Mr. Trench, Settlement Officer, and his assistant Mr. Mahendra Singh have reached there with troops and threats of using force are being held out to Kisans and repetition of Begoon atrocities is apprehended. Coercive measures contemplated by the State are absolutely unjustifiable as the grievances of Kisans are real, their attitude perfectly peaceful and their renouncement of non-irrigated holdings entirely constitutional and legitimate method of protest. Redress of the grievances is the only remedy to ally the discontent. Bullets would only aggravate it and create retaliatory spirit.—Free Press.

DEAD-SET AGAINST TRADE UNIONISM

IMPERIALISTS' DREAD THE CAUSE.

STRENGTHEN WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' ORGANISATION

"SAK'S" APPEAL TO CONGRESS & LEADERS

LONDON, June 1.

In an open appeal addressed to the Indian people, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M. P. says:—

To My Fellow Countrymen.

My Indian Comrades will, I hope forgive me for this early trespass upon their attention, as I believe, most of them would be interested to have a proper interpretation of the exciting events now happening in Great Britain, and which seem like a strange commentary upon my recommendations to my countrymen to get on with the work of strengthening the Trade Unions and to fearlessly pin their faith to Sovietism of the future.

The most dramatic and picturesque event is the raid on Arcos, culminating in the most tragic mistake of British Capitalist diplomacy breaking relations with the Soviet Republic of Russia, in order to achieve their Imperialist object. Arcos is merely a symbol, and the overdramatic raid on it is merely an invented excuse. Look at the struggles of British Imperialism against China! Enforcing the Chinese to remain under a hidden form of foreign thraldom! Unite that with the autocratic attempts of the agents of British Imperialism in India, weave into that picture the practical destruction of the power of Trade Unionism in Great Brtain, which definitely comes forth as the new power of mass freedom, and then you will understand the inevitability of an expression of direct hostility and hatred towards the newly inaugurated civilisation of equality of mankind in Russia.

A PICTURE OF TORY MENTALITY.

In the first place, I hope all my Indian comrades are aware of the fairy-tale descriptions 'Steel vaults', 'secret partitions', 'Secret panels', in the Arcos building, as if some magicians from the land of Siberian snows had flown over into London in the darkness of night, and created a special Bolshevik construction in an innocent normal type of a British building. The Arcos Building is one out of at least a hundred new modern business buildings erected in the City of London, and the Arcos Building, like all other similar buildings, was designed and erected by British workmen, employed by British contractors, working under the advice of British architects. All the secret vaults therefore, have been well-known to the British nation, through these British comrades of theirs, as almost all the architects and contractors would be anti-Bolshevik Conservatives in their politics. The description of Arcos Building only described arrangements, which are identical with all modern business buildings now erected in London. In Bombay and Calcutta, a few new buildings have been erected for banking and business purposes which too, have now adopted, though on a small scale, underground valuts, built-in safes, steel drawers, etc. The underground room at Arcos is described as "subterranean", the vaults are described as "hidden secrets", safes are described as "mammoth steel giants", and ordinary tin deed-boxes and cash-boxes in which all officers keep their documents are described as "steel containers". So you get a picture, not of Arcos Building, but of the Imperialist-Capitalist-Tory mentality.

ARTIFICIALITY OF ATMOSPHERE

The Russian representatives have given a most effective and crushing answer to the fairy-tales disclosed by our Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. As the Prime Minister was reading his tale, the Labour members were laughing with incredulity and the Conservative members were, with great effort, suppressing an inward smile. The Home Secretary was now and again artificially pulling up his eye-brows to impress upon us all how dangerous the situation was which he, as the timely saviour of Britain, laid bare to light. However, we should know all about the Zinovieff-Letter, and we should know details of several dozens of forged documents that are used in Great Britain and all over Europe. We felt the artificiality of the atmosphere without much effort. I am only wanting my Indians friends to know and to feel the same. There are several persons named by the raiders as persons who had mysterious documents of the Communist Party intended for the Minority Movement or for Seamen's organisations or for American Workers' Unions. However, not one of these organisations is mysterious, secret or illegal, and the messages intended for them do not constitute any mystery, as all these large and well-known organisations received messages from all quarters from all sorts of persons. Still, the fact remains that these individuals upon whom these communications were found, know nothing about them and are busy just now preparing sworn and legal affidavits, that their names have been used in vain.

If the Government had serious intention of proving the guilt of the persons in possessing certain objectionable documents, the first course they would naturally have adopted was to have included in their raiding party, witnesses of undoubted property, selected from various political parties. As they have not adopted this obvious vourse, we who are above infantile age, can draw our own conclusions.

DREAD OF TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

These frantic efforts of the ruling class that still desire to control the world under the thumb of a few heaven-born geniuses residing in Great Britain, concretely prove the value of what I preach to my India Comrades. The institution that the Imperialist slave-driver dreads most is not Parliament or Councils, not public meetings or petitions of protest. It is the well-organised forceful Trade Union movement.

Before the second Russian Revolution of November 1917, the Trade Union movement had a limited potentiality, but since then it boldly stands for the self-rule of the masses, among the masses, instead of the external control and thraldom of a few over the masses, whether foreign or home-born. The great struggle, therefore, is continually going on to bring into discredit by any means, fair or foul, and to beat down by attacks, direct or indirect, military or economic, the great new institution of Sovietism which not only stands for mass right and for abolition of foreign control, but which actually introduces and inaugurates mass rule, and firmly holds on to it with remarkable success in building up a new socialist life of common good for her people. This source of inspiration must be destroyed or fouled or banked back at any cost. Then again, all European States become cognisant of the fact that their local Trade Unions are, despite all efforts, imbibing this new inspiration and are preparing for a real and genuine type of rule of the people, for the people, and by the people and not by Civil Service bureaucrats or University swankers or by foreign satraps. Thus an open struggle of the European States, with the Trade Union machinery in our own countries, becomes an inevitable and immediate task of the ruling class. The struggle is now raging in Great Britain. If you are disheartened or appalled by the victory of the pluetocrats over the majority of the masses, you will do a wrong to your own spirit. You will do a still greater injury to your country if you misread the lessons of these events in Great Britain as showing the worthlessness of Trade Unionism, instead of the necessity for direct industrial action and of inspiring contact with the workers' republics wherever they exist. On the contrary, the present drastic actions against the people's organisations in America, in Great Britain, in France, in Germany, in Italy, and so on, are a portent of the coming events,—are evidence of the fear in the hearts of the old world rule. The lessons of the masses should be "All Power to the Workers", All devotion, all servants of the public should be directed towards organising and strengthening the workers and the peasants, and all hope should be placed in the international unity and mutual support of the workers and peasants of the world.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS LEADERS

After my return here, as I see these daily events developing, I thank my good fortune, that made it possible at least after many years, of enforced and contrived exile, to return to my people even for a short time, and to point to them the new way of light and liberty and to be guided by truth, by courage and an inward instinct of understanding events in their true significance. I appeal once again to the Indian National Congress and to all our worthy leaders within that movement, to get on to the new road and to join in the great struggle against the ruling caste minority, which wants to 'lord it' over the rest of mankind.

Yours Fraternally,
Shapurji Saklatvala.

LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

JAPAN FOR NO NEW BUILDING PROGRAMME.

AMERICA AGAINST SUBMARINES

LONDON, June 21.

Geneva.—The Tripartite Naval Amaments Limitation Conference has opened here. Mr. Hugh Gibson of the United States Delegation has been appointed the President. Each Power has submitted proposals as basis for discussion. The American proposal is that the total tonnage of naval strength should be as follows:

Cruisers:—The United States and the British Empire each 250,000 to 300,000. Japan, 150,000 to 180,000

Destroyers:—The United States and the British Empire 200,000 to 250,000. Japan, 120,000 to 150,000.

Submarines:—The United States and the British Empire 60,000 to 90,000. Japan, 36,000 to 54,000.

The United States of America are willing to agree with all naval Powers to abolish submarines.

JAPANESE PROPOSAL.

The Japanese proposals are: Firstly, that no new building programme shall be adoptable or new ships acquirable for the purpose of increasing the naval strength. Secondly, that the naval strength of each Power shall be determined for the surface auxiliary cratts and submarines, respectively, on the basis of tonnages of existing effective ships and ships under construction, taking into consideration the tonnages of ships authorised but not yet laid down, and the ships attaining the age-limit, during the execution of the authorised programmes. Thirdly, that the construction or acquisition of ships in future shall be limited to replacements, due consideration, being given to equalisation as far as possible of the amount of annual constructions with replacements. Fourthly, that small ships and ships of limited activity shall be exempt from limitation.

BRITISH PROPOSAL.

The British proposal extends the life of the existing capital ships to 26 years, and reduces the future tonnage of battleships from 35,000 to something under 32,500 and their guns from 16 inch to 13.5. It limits aircraft carriers to 25,000 tons and their armament to six inch guns. It accept the existing ratio of 10,000 ton cruisers carrying eight-inch guns. The number of the aircraft carriers required by each of the three countries is to be subject to discussion. It limits future light-cruisers to 7,500 tons with six-inch destroyer-leaders to 1750 tons and destroyers 1,400 tons) while the armament of destroyer is to be limited to five-inch guns.—Reuter.

KATHIAWAR PORTS AND CUSTOMS DUTY.

CONFERENCE AT MOUNT ABU ON 27TH

SIMLA, June 20.

It is announced that the Government of India have invited the Maritime States of Kathiawar, including Baroda, to attend a conference at Mount Abu on the 27th June in order to discuss the revision of the 1917 Agreement in regard to the levy of customs duties on the goods imported through Kathiawar ports.—A. P.

AMERICA'S SENTIMENTS

LOWERING OF TONNAGE TO OBVIATE SCRAPPING

LONDON, June 20.

Geneva.—Mr. Gibson prefaced his speech at the Naval Conference with a message from President Coolidge declaring that the President was only interpreting the overwhelming sentiment of the American people in stating that the United States would do its utmost to make the agreement possible. Mr. Gibson added that it could be assumed that the conference started in agreement on the following points, namely that in the interest of international understanding there should be no competition between the three Powers in naval armaments; their respective navies should be maintained at the lowest level, compatible with national security and never be of the size and character to warrant suspicion of aggressive intent; future construction should be kept at a minimum; and methods and principles of limitation set down by the Washington Treaty should be extended to all categores of combatant vessels of the three Powers.

AMERICA'S INTENTIONS.

Mr. Gibson said the United States had no intention of maintaining the force as a threat to any Power and did not desire to initiate a competitive programme. American suggestions were based on the following considerations that the ratio principles of the Washington Treaty should be applied to cruisers, destroyers and submarines. Any agreement between the three Powers to limit the building of auxiliary vessels should be co-terminous with the Washington Treaty and should contain a provision respecting revision in the event of an extensive building programme by a Power, not party to the agreement. For the purpose of future limitation, auxiliaries should be divided into four categories, three of which, viz., cruisers, destroyers and submarines should be subject to limitation with the fourth class of negligible combatant value not subject to limtation, the cruiser class to include surface combatant vessels of from three to ten thousand tons and vessels in the second category from 600 to 3,000 tons with a speed above seventeen knots. The United States of America would recognise that naval requirements were relative and if these limits were adjusted for one Power they should be so adjusted for all.

Mr. Gibson said if any Power proposed to lower the tonnage levels for the auxiliary craft, the United States would welcome them, to obviate scrapping of comparatively new vessels of one class and simultaneous building in another class. He added that the question of abolition of submarines must be universal between all naval Powers in order to be effective.

After Saito's speech the Conference was adjourned. The Executive Committee will meet to-morrow to divide the work of Conference, the next plenary meeting of which will depend on the progress of the Committee work.

WHAT THE BRITISH EXPERTS SAY.

Comparing the three sets of proposals, British naval experts declare that the British proposals are a definite advance on Washington and far more comprehensive than the American proposals which extension of the 5: 5: 3 ratio to lighter craft will enable America to add considerably to her cruiser tonnage which Britain would have to reduce. The Japanese proposals based on existing strengths with an age limit giving vessels shorter life must cost the taxpayer much more than British.

EXTENSION OF WASHINGTON PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Bridgeman thanking President Coolidge for the invitation, mentioned that the Admiralty proposals were actually in Mr. Baldwin's hands before the invitation was received. He regretted that France and Italy were absent. Time was ripe for the extension of the Washington principle of limitation. He thought that the Conference could be successful if each country frankly stated what naval force was wanted and why, based on purely defensive consideration. He defined the British Empire's position according to the following factors, firstly, insular position of England which was dependent for raw materials and food for its very existence on the free passage of seas which rendered the discussion of naval disarmament more difficult for her than for any other Power, secondly, the length of her trade routes, and, thirdly, the extensive coast line of the Empire and the long lines of communications which had to be protected.

ECONOMY—BRITAIN'S OBJECT.

Mr. Bridgeman emphasised that he spoke with the consent of the Dominions representatives that whatever treaty might be the result of the Conference, it should be made in the names of the heads of the States particiapating, several parts of the British Empire being shown by appropriate geographical entries in the list of plenipotentiaries. The object of the British was economy, but they made a reservation, namely, that owing to the position of Britain in relation to Europe, it was necessary to guard against an increase in their naval strength by the non-signatory Powers. In any agreement relating to the United States, Japan, and the British Empire, therefore, provision for reconsideration would be needed, but he hoped that the European Powers would adhere to the agreement.—Reuter's Special.

OFF-SHOOT OF "RANGILA RASUL" CASE.

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK" EDITOR CONVICTED

LAHORE, June 21

The full bench of the Punjab High Court sentenced the editor and printer and publisher of the "Muslim Outlook," to six months simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,000 respectively for contempt of Court contained in an article published in the paper criticising the judgment of the Court in the "Rangila Rasul" case.

In default of payment of the fine the editor will have to undergo six months' additional imprisonment and the printer who is also the proprietor of the paper, another term of three months.—Free Press

NO EARLY FLIGHT TO INDIA

CARR AND GILLMAN CONGRATULATED

LONDON, June 20.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare stated that no information was published about the return of Carr and Gillman to London but steps were immediately taken to convey his congratulations to them. If a successful flight to India was made, he would consider how best to reconcile the desire of the Air Service to treat such flights as undertaken in the course of duty and the desire of the public to show appreciation of the great achievement. As far as he could see it would be impossible to make another attempt before early Autumn owing to monsoon. He thought it better to wait so that no unnecessary risks would be incurred.—Reuter.

STATEMENT IN COUNCIL INCORRECT.

5/8 INCHES BARS NOT OMITTED FROM INDENT.

MR. HAMID'S REVELATIONS.

A MISSING SLIP.

Mr. Abdul Hamid was further cross-examined by Mr. Nariman when the Harvey-Nariman case came up for hearing on Tuesday morning before Mr. H. P. Dastoor, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. At the outset, Mr. Walker, the Public Prosecutor, produced before the Court two bills of Gaya and Co., which were asked by Mr. Nariman. When the cross-examination commenced, the witness Mr. Abdul Hamid was shown a document.

Mr. Nariman:—Is that the document shown to you in solicitor's office?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Was this shown to you in connecting you with the indent?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Were you asked to search the missing slip?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—This document was shown to you after they found that the slip was lost —I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman:—Complainant says that he asked you to go to Worli, count the stock and prepare a slip of the requirements and you did all that. Now your statement is that it was not so. How do you explain—I don't remember whether I made any calculations or not.

Mr. Nariman:—You don't remember having made any calculations at all?—I don't.

Mr. Nariman:—Your object was to save time?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—You don't agree with the prosecution so far as that point is concerned?—I cannot say that.

Mr. Nariman:—Then Mr. Harvey's statement on this subject was not correct?—I don't understand.

Mr. Nariman:—Mr. Harvey says that he asked you to go to Worli, count the stock and prepare a statement. You say you don't do anything of the kind. How can these two statements be reconciled?—It is possible that both may be correct.

Mr. Nariman:—Can you explain to me how both statements can be correct?—I cannot say.

Mr. Nariman:—Is it a usual practice to write large orders merely on a small piece of paper?—It is not usual. Ordinarily it is very unusual.

Mr. Nariman:—Can you mention any other instance when on slips of that description you have made big orders?—I cannot recollect any.

Mr. Nariman:—Usual procedure is that you send a typed letter and keep an office copy of it?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Had you got office file wherein copies of all your letters addressed to Superintending Engineer were kept?—Yes.

SEARCH FOR SLIP.

Mr. Nariman:—Was there any file for purchase and sale?—I don't remember.

Mr. Nariman:—Is there any truth in the suggestion that the slip mysteriously disappeared?—I know nothing about it.

Mr. Nariman:—The first time you were told about this note, was when the prosecution was launched?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—When did you send your statement? Did you receive a letter before you were called as a witness?—I don't remember.

Then after a good deal of cross-examination, Mr. Nariman got witness to say that he (the witness) received a letter from the solicitors asking a statement. Witness did submit a statement but the solicitors found that it was not complete. He then got another letter asking further statement. This time, he was asked about the missing slip.

Mr. Nariman:—Were you ever asked before that to search for any slip or note?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Was there any search made by anybody?—None that I know of.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know that the questions were asked in the Council?—I had only heard about it.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you consult the Superintending Engineer about those questions?—Not at all.

Mr. Nariman:—I understand that you read about the questions in newspapers?—Yes.

Mr Nariman:—Were you for some time in Hyderabad before you went to Delhi?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you go to Delhi from U.P.?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—At Delhi, you saw Mr. Harvey, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Sykes for the first time?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you see anybody else there?—I don't remember.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you see some of the contractors at Delhi, whom you afterwards saw in Bombay?—None.

Mr. Nariman:—Were you an Assistant Engineer in Delhi?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Is the arrangement in Delhi similar to that in Bombay?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Are there material district and construction district?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Was Mr. Sykes in charge of material division at Delhi?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—He became the Superintending Engineer, material district in Bombay?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Mr. Harvey was Executive Engineer, Construction Branch at Delhi and he came to Bombay as the Superintending Engineer?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—You were Assistant Engineer at Delhi and you became Executive Engineer when you came to Bombay?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—How long were you in Hyderabad?—About a year.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you come to Bombay as Executive Engineer, Construction Department?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Is it true that Mr. Harvey got you here?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Whom did you apply for your post?—I applied to Mr. Lewis whom I knew to be here.

Mr. Nariman:—Did Mr. Lewis refer you to Mr. Harvey?—He must have sent my application to Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you see Mr. Harvey then?—I saw him later on.

Mr. Nariman:—Did he recognise you as Assistant Engineer at Delhi?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Did Mr. Harvey recommend you for the appointment?—I don't know.

Mr Nariman:—Whose duty is it to recommend?—Of the Superintending Engineer.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know how many applicants were there for the post which you secured?—I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman:—What was your salary in Bombay?—Rs. 1,200 per month.

Mr. Nariman:—And what was your salary in Delhi?—Rs. 620 only.

Mr. Nariman:—How many years were you in Delhi —For six years.

Mr. Nariman:—Were the works finished in Delhi when you left the service?—No, I resigned.

Mr. Nariman:—Why did you resign?

MR. VELINKAR'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Velinkar objected to the question.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you terminate your services voluntarily?—Yes.

Mr. Velinkar:—How is it relevant?

Mr. Nariman:—If his resignation has anything to do with the departmental discipline, then it is certainly relevant.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you also resign at Hyderabad?—Yes, because I could not pull on with the climate.

Mr. Nariman:—In Bombay, both the climate and your superior officer pulled on very nicely with you?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Here Mr. Harvey was your immediate superior?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—You came to Bombay in 1921—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Was not Mr. Mehta your senior in Bombay?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Where did you meet Mr. Gazdar?—At Hyderabad.

Mr. Nariman:—Were both of you in the same department at Hyderabad?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you invite him here?—No, he applied for the post of an Assistant Engineer.

APPLICANTS FOR POSTS.

Mr. Nariman:—Were there numerous applications for this place?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Out of them, Mr. Gazdar was selected?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—The same positions were repeated in Bombay. You became the Executive Engineer and Mr. Gazdar became Assistant Engineer?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you recommend him to this appointment in Bomay?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—So far as Assistant Engineers were concerned, they were transferred from one department to another?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Was Mr. Dhooria an Assistant Engineer?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Was he appointed after Gazdar?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know if Mr. Gazdar had anything to do with his appointment?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—After the higher staff, the lower staff was appointed?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know Mr. Mussa Guzdar?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Had this Mussa Gazdar

(Continued on page 9.)

Will he fall in the Fight?

All life is a fight. Germs of illness are constantly attacking your child.

Many children go under simply because they are not properly nourished—they are unfit to face the fight.

School Children need VIROL

That is why you must give your children Virol, which contains just those vital foods which strengthen *resistance* to the attacks of illness. Virol is the great life-saving food.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

PRIMAPHONES

PORTABLE MODELS.

Built of solid Teakwood Polished in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany Finish, fitted with Double Locks and Leather Covered Handle, and protected with Nickelled Metal Corners. Equipped with all Steel Powerful Silent running Motor, Improved Clear Mellow Tone Sound Box, and Improved Tonearm with amplyfying Internal Horn.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on request.

Sole Distributors:—
BOMBAY PHONO & GENERAL AGENCY.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.

279, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway and 361, Kalbadevi Road.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Manufacturers of the

KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

STATEMENT IN COUNCIL INCORRECT.

(Continued from page 8.)

anything to do with the department?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Was he staying with Mr. Gazdar, the Assistant Engineer?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—How do you know him then?—I saw him once at his cousin's place.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you find any persons in the newly appointed staff who were with you either at Delhi or Hyderabad?—Yes. There were two *mistries* from Delhi and one workshop foreman.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know any storekeeper from Hyderabad?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Was he under you at Hyderabad?—I don't recollect anything at all.

Mr. Nariman:—How long was he storekeeper here?—For a very short time.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know how his services were terminated?—He was only temporarily appointed.

WIRE FOR JOB.

Mr. Nariman:—Was any wire sent to you by somebody for a job?—I don't remember.

Mr. Nariman:—You don't remember any contractor who came here either from Delhi or Hyderabad?—I know one contractor came from Agra.

Mr. Nariman:—Was he not your contractor when you were at Delhi?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you give satisfaction to your superiors during the period you were here?—Yes, I think so.

Mr. Nariman:—Were you reprimanded at any time?—Never.

Mr. Nariman:—Mr. Mehta could not pull on with his superiors?—I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman:—You don't know, why Mr. Mehta's services were terminated and when?—I don't know.

Mr. Nariman:—Whenever Mr. Harvey went on leave, you acted as Superintending Engineer? Yes, on two occasions only.

Mr. Nariman:—Was Mr. Mehta here on the first occasion?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—He was your senior?—Yes.

QUESTION OF APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Nariman:—And still you were appointed or recommended by Mr. Harvey?—I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you make any application for your appointment?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Can you say that you were appointed without Mr. Harvey's recommendation?—I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman:—Is it true that you know nothing about sanitary works?—I had no practical experience.

Mr. Nariman:—Were you not in charge of sanitary works in the beginning?—Yes, because there was no work.

Mr. Nariman:—You were in charge till March 1923?—I don't know. I was in charge till the sanitary district was created.

Mr. Nariman:—Was there any report with regard to your incompetency about sanitary work?—None that I know of.

Mr. Nariman:—Was there any complaint about your work before the construction of sanitary district?—I don't know any complaint.

Mr. Nariman:—So long as you and Mr. Mehta were in charge of sanitary works, you used locally made things?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know Mr. Owen of Gannons and Dunkerley?—Yes.

USE OF ADAM'S PATENT.

Mr. Nariman:—You know, they are agents of Adam's patent?—I don't remember that.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you remember that when you were in charge, Adam's patents were not used?—No, they were not.

Mr. Nariman:—Are not materials tested before they are used?—I don't test them. We buy reliable things.

Mr. Nariman:—Before using them, you see that they are sound and reliable?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know if Mr. Owen got any contract when you were in charge?—I don't remember.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know at Worli there are a number of locally made sanitary fittings?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Were they in sound condition?—Yes, till I left.

Mr. Nariman:—Was there anything wrong with locally made fittings?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know that after the creation of sanitary district, local supplies ceased and Adam's patent began to be used?—I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman:—Don't you know up till now what fittings are used?—No.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

Mr. Nariman:—What is the procedure with regard to purchase of stores?—Do you know that before a scheme is laid out, first of all there must be acquisitioning of land?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—What is the next step?—Estimates are prepared and sanction obtained.

Mr. Nariman:—After sanction, you start work?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—How do you prepare list of purchases?—From the plans.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you prepare the list for mild steel bars also from plans?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Can you tell me what mild steel bars are required for the works you have done?—I cannot tell only from the plan.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you prepare a list and send it to the Superintending Engineer?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you revise that list?—I don't remember.

Mr. Nariman:—Now let us take 7|8 inches bars of 12, 15, 16 and 20 feet length. You can tell me how many of these bars were required for 28 chawls at Worli?—I will take long time. I must have intermediate statement connecting the plans with this summary of statement.

STATEMENT MISSING.

The prosecution stated that the statement in question could not be found.

Mr. Nariman:—Where had you left that statement?—In my officefile.

Mr. Nariman:—Who prepared the detailed statement?—It was prepared by Assistant Engineer and was sent to me. That was kept in my file.

Mr. Nariman:—Is that statement now missing?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Can you not tell me for what purpose 7|8 inches bars were required?—No, I will take time.

Mr. Nariman:—Were not 7|8 inches bars for beams?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—How can you explain the foot-note of your list that bars of 20 feet length can be cut and used for smaller lengths?—I cannot explain that.

Mr. Nariman:—You cannot explain your own statement?—I don't remember the circumstances.

Mr. Nariman:—You see in your plan that the length of certain bars is 11 feet and 1 inch and that would be cut from 12 feet bar?—One inch does not make any difference. We don't cut for one inch.

Mr. Nariman:—Next plan is 11 feet and ten inches. That could also be cut from 12 feet bars?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Next size is 13 feet and ten inches and that can be cut from 15 feet bars?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—The last size in 7|8 inches is 20 feet and with regard to that, you have written in the foot-note that those bars are in stock and they can be used for shorter lengths?—Yes.

WITNESS ADMITS.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you say that 7|8 inches bars are for beams?—Yes.

After several calculations, Mr. Nariman got the witness to admit that 2,016 bars of 7|8 inches diameter and 12 feet length were required for 28 chawls at Worli.

Mr. Nariman:—Now you are satisfied that 2,016 bars were for beams for 28 chawls?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Now let us calculate 7|8 inches bars with 15 feet length.

Looking to the plans and his statement, the witness admitted that the 28 chawls at Worli required 1,120 bars, 7|8 inch by 15 feet.

The calculations were then made of 7|8 inches by 16 feet bars. It was found that 896 of these, were used for 28 chawls at Worli.

SUFFICIENT STOCK.

Mr. Nariman:—You had then sufficient stock of 7|8 inches bars. Therefore you have not ordered any stock of 7|8 inches bars from the High Commissioner?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Because there was sufficient stock?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—The omission to provide 7|8 inches bars in the High Commissioner's indent was then intentional?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—There was no mistake about it?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—So far as your requirements were concerned, you did not want 7|8 inches bars?—No.

The witness was then shown a letter sent by Mr. Harvey to Mr. Sykes ordering out 80,000 bars of 7|8 inches by 19 feet dimensions.

Mr. Nariman:—How are you satisfied that these 80,000 bars were required?—No, so far as requirements for beams are concerned.

Mr. Nariman:—Besides beams, 7|8 inches bars were not required for any other purpose?—I cannot tell that.

Mr. Nariman:—Were 7|8 inches bars used for flooring?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Were they used for Worli columns?—No.

Here the Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

Resuming after lunch, the witness was given a chair to sit in the witness box as he was not feeling well.

Mr. Nariman asked the prosecution whether they admitted that Mr. Harvey had said that 7|8 inches bars were not used for piles.

Mr. Nariman: (To Mr. Hamid) Your Superintending Engineer says that there was no plan of 7|8 inches for piles. Then you have provided for all items in the list?—Yes.

Calculations were then made of 5|8 inches bars required for 28 chawls at Worli. The number of 5|8 inches by 13 feet bars was 11,648; That of 5|8 inches by 15 feet, was 2,800; that of 5'8 inches by 16 feet, was 6,272.

Mr. Nariman: How many bars are required for piles per chawl?—416 by 19 or 20 feet.

Mr. Nariman: Length beyond 16 feet would be for piles—Yes.

Mr. Nariman: The only item that remains to be accounted for in 5|8 inches, is the bars required for piles?Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Do you say that 416 bars would be required per chawl for piles?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman: For each chawl you have provided for 30 bars more?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Out of these 12 bars go to staircase beam?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And you make a provision of 5 per cent. more for contingencies?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Then in the words of prosecution Counsel, you have provided for piles with a deadly accuracy?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman: 10,736 bars were ordered out from the High Commissioner?—Yes.

Then the calculations were made for 3|4 inches bars.

Mr. Nariman: This is the first time after you made the list that you have gone through these figures very carefully and minutely and compared them with the plans?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Were there not different designs of chawls?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman: There was the departmental design and some chawls were constructed according to that—Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Was that plan subsequently revised?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Tenders were called for according to revised plans—Yes.

ALTERNATIVE PLAN.

Mr. Nariman: There was alternative plan prepared by Major Parcelle of B. C. C.—Yes.

Mr. Nariman then called for the alternative plan of the B. C. C. to be produced before the Court. He maintained that the cost per chawl accordisg to that plan was Rs. 10,000 less than the revised departmental design.

Mr. Velinkar: Does Mr. Nariman say that the construction of the chawls according to the revised plan was weaker?

The Magistrate allowed the plans to be brought in only to show if the alternatinve plan was weaker and a chawl according to that plan had a lesser area.

All these plans, original, revised departmental and B. C. C.'s alternative, were then shown to the wines.

Mr. Nariman: Would you like to modify your statement now?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You remember that the original idea was to use 7|8 inches bars for piles?—There was some talk of single pile system in the beginning.

Mr. Nariman:—Was it subsequently changed into a double pile system?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—You actually began constructing piles on double pile system?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—For some months before this, you had actually prepared several piles on double pile system—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you ever construct piles on single pile system?—Never.

Mr. Nariman:—When did you start preparing piles on double pile system?—Early in 1922.

Mr. Nariman:—What bars were used for double piles?—We were using 5|8 inches bars.

Mr. Nariman:—You say you had not made any omission so far as foundation piles were concerned?—No.

BARS OF THE CASE CHANGED.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know that the whole case was based upon the assumption that 5|8 inches bars were omitted from the indent?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know that for that purpose, at a later date, the case for prosecution was changed?—I heard about it.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know why it was changed?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Had you discussion with the complainant with regard to this question?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Had you any correspondence?—Yes, I asked him to send a detailed statement of the list (I I).

Mr. Nariman:—Did you tell them why you wanted details?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Was the detailed statement sent?—No, it was not available.

Mr. Nariman:—What made you suspect that your statement about bars for piles was not correct?—Doubts were raised in my mind when objection was taken to a question from your side.

Mr. Nariman:—You have said that 5|8 inches by 19 feet bars were indented for economic purposes and were cut into 14 and 15 feet. Is it correct?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Was it in consequence of your statement that you asked for the intermediate statement?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Was there no discussion between you and Mr. Harvey about it?—No. All along my impression was that 5|8 inches bars were omitted from my indent.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

Mr. Nariman:—Now, you find that it was a wrong impression?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you not tell Mr. Harvey that you were wrong in your impression?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—You did not tell him although the whole case was based on that wrong impression?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—You went with the doubt on your mind?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you write to Mr. Harvey from your place?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—When did you write?—Some 15 days after I left Bombay.

Mr. Nariman:—Did Mr. Harvey reply that there was nothing wrong?—He wrote that the statement was not available.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you again write to investigate the matter very carefully?—Yes. I wrote to him that if original statement was not available, a fresh statement might be prepared by working out the details.

Mr. Nariman:—Then you suggested that a new statement should be worked out?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you get a reply?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—You must be reading proceedings of the case with interest?—Yes.

But I have other interests as well. My wife was ill.

NOT OMITTED IN MY INDENT.

Mr. Nariman:—You came to know from newspapers that prosecution had changed the case?—Yes. I wrote to Mr. Harvey that 5|8 inches bars were not omitted in my indent.

Mr. Nariman:—Was there no correspondence about change of theory?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Did Mr. Harvey speak to you about the case when he met you in Bombay?—No. He spoke of private affairs.

Mr. Nariman:—Where did you see him?—At his house.

Mr. Nariman:—Did not Mr. Harvey tell you that you had not included 5|8 inches bars for piles in your indent?—Yes. I thought he must have revised the indent. It was mentioned again and again that those bars were omitted.

Mr. Nariman:—Was not the statement in the Council that bars for piles were omitted in the indent, incorrect as the revelations show now?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—So far as 28 chawls of Worli were concerned, your indent was complete?—Yes.

The court, at this stage, rose for the day. The case stands adjourned till Saturday.

To Combat Mouth Bacteria

USE **DETOXOL**

Can be had at all CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS

or from

AMERICAN PRODUCTS CORPORATION
BOMBAY : : : : : CALCUTTA.

Easy to Prepare

THERE are so many ways Quaker Oats may be used that it is not only a wonderful health food, but a great convenience as well.

Quaker Oats comes to you in tins ready to cook and serve. No heavy pounding, no cleaning, no delays, simply mix with the other ingredients required for the dish you wish to prepare, then cook.

Quaker Oats should form a part of the daily diet of everyone. It is equally beneficial to both young and old.

Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes.

Address
Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited
Calcutta Bombay Madras Delhi Lahore Karachi Rangoon

669

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

PROGRESS OF THE ORIENTAL

(Continued from Page 6.)

has been moving with the times in the direction of meeting the ever-changing needs of the average man. There is the Endowment Insurance, with or without profits, for the young man if he is anxious to receive his savings himself; there is the whole Life Policy, with or without limited payments, for those selfless souls who are keen on buyng independence for dependants. For the newly rich young man, there is the annuity, which will come in handy when fickle fortune begins to play one of her usual tricks. A father with sons and daughters need have no worry about accumulating an education fund for his son and a dowry for the daughter. The Oriental will take good care of these funds for a nominal yearly consideration.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY PARAMOUNT.

That the Oriental is not merely engaged in collecting as much premium as possible can be gathered from the fact that it has extended its activities in the direction of giving useful and sound advice to its policyholders in regard to health and longevity. Small pamphlets written in simple, but crisp, language (in vernaculars also), indicating what precautions should be taken in case of illness, and how to avoid diseases, have been printed and distributed broadcast to all policyholders. This is a new innovation, so far as Life Insurance in India, is concerned. The Metropolitan of New York, which is the pioneer in this class of work (as it is in many go-ahead ideas), reported that the expenditure incurred in distributing health pamphlets had come back to the company three-fold in the shape of lesser claims. In this way, both the Company and its clients are benefited; the Company by a reduction in claims and the client by living longer and in better health.

MEDICAL FACTS UPTO DATE.

Of all Life Insurance Companies in India the Oriental is lucky in its Chief Medical Officer, Dr. J. J. Curshedji. The second edition of his book. "A Pocket Guide to Medical Life Assurance" is a most useful publication, containing as it does a fund of detailed information for the medical man who has something to do with life insurance. The fact that a second edition became necessary shows that this is getting popular in the circles for which it is intended. Only a Company like the Oriental, with a large number of policyholders in India, comprising various classes and creeds can have the opportunity to have a close examination of the physical condition of its policyholders. A careful and elaborate table has been prepared, showing under various groups and under separate Presidencies, heights, weights and other information about different types of people. Such facts should be of great interest to the medical profession interested in examining prospective clients.

LIFE INSURANCE IN INDIA COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

A review of the activities of the Oriental cannot be complete without at least a slight reference being made to the position of life insurance in India. It should at once be stated that India is still very backward in this most essential branch of modern development. Out of 28 countries, for which statistics are available, India comes lowest. The United Kingdom for its population of 45 millions has 10 billion dollars of life insurance in force; the United States of America, with a population of 115 millions, has as much as 80 billion dollars of life insurance in force; and that most wonderful and rapidly growing country, Canada, for its 9 millions of people carries as much as 4 billion dollars of life insurance. Great India with its largest population of 333 millions carries the lowest life insurance in the world—not even Rs. 60 crores!

THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS.

There are signs, however, that Life Insurance is making headway even in the proverbially slow India. The Oriental can, therefore, look forward to an era of great prosperity and greater volume of business. It has already become a magnificent institution, a National concern in the true sense of the word. With the driving force, resourcefulness and great ability of its Manager, and the capable, careful and close supervision of its Directors, and with the patriotic support of our people the Oriental can confidently look forward to the time when it will own a tower similar to that of the Metropolitan of New York, diffusing to humanity at large that kind of light which will never fail.

THE WEATHER

MONSOON SLACKING ALL OVER

SIMLA, June 21.

The monsoon is weak over the whole country. The depression over West United Provinces has become unimportant but the shallow low pressure area over the Punjab will continue to cause unsettled weather in North-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar and Konkan and local in Burma, Assam, East United Provinces, Kumaon Hills and Malabar while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, West United Provinces, Gujarat and Punjab Hills.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch, Victoria Point a half, Mergui three-quarters, Moulmein and Kyaukpyu a half, Bahmo three quarters, Dhubri three, Cherrapunji eight, Jessore, Bogra, Patna, Lucknow and Bahraich one, Mukteswar five, Simla and Surat a quarter, Mangalore, Cochin and Kodaikanal a half.

Forecast:—A decrease in United Provinces and Bihar.—A.P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 21.

The following is the total amount of rainfall in Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m.

	inches.
Colaba Point	0.10
Fort	0.10
J. J. Hospital	0.23

TOTAL SINCE 1ST JUNE TO DATE.

Colaba Point	25.78
Fort	26.72
J. J. Hospital	22.98

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

From the 21st Junt 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 21st June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme southeast of the province and in defect locally elsewhere. Maxemium temperature was above normal at Multan; the minimum was higher than usual at Rawalpindi and lower at Delhi. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 112 dtg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme east of the area and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Agra and Mainpuri and in defect at Jhansi. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal in the whole of the province and the minimum in the west only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind and northeast Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in east Rajputana; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 115 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.28" of rain. Skies clear or lightly clouded over Central India West and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. The air is more humid than usual in south Gujarat. Temperature was almost normal everywhere except at Rajkot, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the northern and eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Timperature did not differ mlch from the normal.

The kankar Bombay has had 4.10" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.17" and Manmugao 0.21." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 85°.3 and and a minimum value of 78°.4, both being 1 deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately cloudtd and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal everywhere except at Hyderabad, where the maximum alone alone was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The depression, which was over the United Provinces yesterday, has filled up. The monsoon has weakened and rainfall has been confined mainly on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan, and locally in Gujarat and Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.61" at Mangalore and 0.51" at Cochin.

Forecast.—No important change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following are summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21st June 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.848 inches .164 above normal.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.749 inches .134 above normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.076.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.3 degrees 1,3 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees 0.5 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 264 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 25.78 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 25.85 inches.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Tuesday, the 21st of June 1927.

STATIONS.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	0	0.06	—0.06
Multan ..	0.21	0.36	—0.15
Rawalpindi ..	0-10	1.02	—0.92
Lahore ..	0.50	0.81	—0.31
Hissar ..	0.17	0.93	—0.76
Ambala ..	0.27	1.02	—0.75
Delhi ..	0.10	1.29	—1.19
Agra ..	0.88	0.90	—0.22
Mainpuri ..	1.24	0.58	+0.66
Jhansi ..	1.81	1.53	+0.28
Cawnpore ..	1.47	1.57	—0.10
Allahabad ..	0.91	1.80	—0.89
Jacobabad ..	0	0.09	—0.09
Karachi ..	0	0.27	—0.27
Bikaner ..	0.70	0.81	—0.11
Ajmer ..	0.75	1.14	—0.39
Jaipur ..	0	1.13	—1.13
Kotah ..	0	1.65	—1.65
Mount Abu ..	2.00	1.72	+0.28
Bhuj ..	2.41	0.86	+1.55
Dwarka ..	0.14	0.83	—0.69
Veraval ..	3.98	3.83	+0.15
Rajkot ..	5.66	2.36	+3.30
Bhavnagar Para...	3.74	3.19	+0.55
Surat ..	7.60	4.44	+3.16
Ahmedabad ..	2.40	2.86	—0.46
Deesa ..	1.88	0.85	+1.03
Neemuch ..	0.28	2.06	—1.78
Indore ..	3.53	3.76	—0.23
Jubbulpore ..	3.62	3.51	+0.11
Saugor ..	1.73	2.70	—0.97
Hoshangabad ..	2.95	3.44	—0.49
Khandwa ..	2.86	3.31	—0.45
Akola ..	6.00	3.48	+2.52
Amraoti ..	8.66	4.19	+4.47
Nagpur ..	8.74	5.64	+3.10
Chanda ..	10.62	4.90	+5.72
Raipur ..	7.99	5.23	+2.76
Bombay ..	25.78	11.94	+13.84
Ratnagiri ..	18.04	21.47	—3.43
Marmagoa ..	10.36	22.82	—12.46
Karwar ..	17.13	27.78	—10.65
Do. 20th	17.08	26.10	—9.82
Malegaon ..	6.40	3.29	+3.11
Ahmednagar ..	5.38	4.03	+1.35
Poona ..	6.02	3.58	+2.44
Sholapur ..	3.38	3.58	—0.20
Bijapur ..	1.88	2.89	—1.01
Belgaum ..	6.37	5.75	+0.62
Aurangabad ..	7.07	3.87	+3.20
Nizamabad (Indur.)	?	3.75	?
Hyderabad ..	3.78	3.3.	+0.48
Mangalore ..	30.54	28.12	+2.42
Calicut ..	29.23	26.13	+3.10
Cochin ..	21.28	21.01	+0.27
Trivandrum ..	12.85	10.34	+2.51
Colombo ..	8.68	6.81	+1.87
Masulipatam ..	2.74	3.31	—0.60
Bellary ..	1.81	1.41	+0.40
Cuddapah ..	3.08	2.01	+1.07
Madras ..	0.26	1.42	—1.16
Bangalore ..	1.98	2.38	—0.39
Coimbatore ..	1.47	1.30	+0.17
Trichinopoly ..	1.46	0.94	—0.52
Negapatam ..	0.45	0.84	—0.39

"FORTUNE INDICATOR"

or your purified horoscope brings always good fortune, success in all undertakings, gives good results of your future life, fulfils all desires, frees from all diseases, prevents all premature deaths, drives out all evil influences of the evil planets and begins your best lucky days etc., etc. No need of consulting any astrologer regarding your future. Because all the nine planets will be purified only by performing GRAHA JAPA one crore of times for each planet to drive out their evil influences. Send Rs. 2/8 only for your purified horoscope and see its wonderful results. Furnish birth time or time of writing the letter.

JANMA PATRIKA OFFICE,
P.O. CHODAVARAM, Dt. Vizagapatam. (S. India.)

G. R. K. HILL & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS and GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Specialists in Manufacturing Hernia Trusses Belts, Artificial Limbs and Deformity Appliances, etc.

274, Bhatia Sanitarium Building, Girgaum Back Road Near Prarthana Samaj, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, June 22.

S.S. Nyanza, Capt. Gordon for Shanghai.

S.S. Karagola, Capt. Woullatt for Durban.

S.S. Bandra, Captain Power, for Busreh.

S.S. Aquilcia, Capt. Zoppo, for Genoa

S.S. Formosa, Capt. Brown, for Rangoon.

S.S. Hoogkerk, Capt. Vandijk, for Hamburg.

S.S. Bandra: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bandra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Formosa: The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Formosa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Aquilcia: The M. Italiana steamer Aquileia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hoogkerk: The E. D. Sassoon Company's steamer Hoogkerk, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Company's mail steamer Karagola, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's mail steamer Nyanza will sail to-day ffom Bombay harbour for Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 21.

S.S. Nile, from New York, Agents: L. Edwards:—

14 drums lubricating grease; 65 barrels and 2 cases lubricating oil; 70 cylinders Anhydrous ammonia; 3 cases carbon paper; 7 cases table oil cloth; 52 cases polishes; 40 cases fancy soap; 44 cases toilet preparations; 10 cases book-binders cloth; 7 drums dyes; 11 rolls, 134 bales and 106 cases cotton goods; 28 boxes and 13 packages clocks.

S.S. Clan Kenneth, from Manchester, Agents: James Finlay and Co.:—

733 bales and 1418 cases cotton piecegoods; 515 bales and 307 cases cotton yarn; 2 cases art silk goods; 10 cases silk yarn; 9 bales and 82 cases cotton and art silk piecegoods; 3 bales and 2 trusses woolen goods; 3 bales and 3 cases cotton and woollen goods; 140 kegs and 72 casks alizarine dyes; 149 bales and 4 packages paper; 6 drums soluble oil; 30 bags starch; 5 drums cement; 12 drums lubricating oil; 185 cases whisky; 60 kegs bichromate of potash; 450 nos. stoneware acid jars; 350 cases bottled beer; 125 cases wine; 10 cases rum; 3 barrels and 8 drums sperin oil.

From Liverpool: 266 cases cotton piecegoods; 266 cases artificial silk yarn; 3 bales, 20 cases and 2 trusses woollen goods; 225 drums disinfectant fluid; 52 casks; 380 barrels, 50 runlets and 1 drum pitch and tar; 58 cases provisions; 200 bales American cotton raw; 50 kegs and 25 bags borax; 6 bales and 2 cases oil cloth; 4 cases roller skins; 496 cases and 965 boxes soap; 25 cases writing ink; 1315 casks china clay; 20 drums sylicate of soda; 40 bags glue; 300 drums varnish; 71 casks and 57 cases paint; 39 drums calcium chloride; 120 drums caustic soda; 78 cases cigarettes; 39 cases alluminium circles; 1,300 drums phiniole; 7 drums chloride of zinc.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 21.

S.S. Rajputana for London: 1000 cwt. crushed myrabolams, M. B. Kaisha; 70 casks salted goat skins, Nizamudin and Co.; 11 bales tanned goat skins, 5 bales tanned sheep skins, 15 bales tanned cow hides, A. Abdulla and Co.

S.S. Weldenfels for Copenhagen: 100 cwt. poppyseed, M. Bhutta and Co.

For Hamburg: 99 cwts. gum karaya, Y. Moosabhoy; 110 bales cotton raw, Union Cotton Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, rnion Cotton Co.; 29 cwt. poppy seed, M. Bhutta and Co.; 290 cwt. kangseed, M. Bhutta and Co.

For Antwerp: 2020 cwts. crushed bones, M. Bhutta and Co.

S.S. Ehrenfels for Bremen: 112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg: 2000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, S. Bannister and Co.; 1 cwt. niger seed, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam: 101 bales Sewri Cotton, K. Pirojshaw.

For Antwerp: 402 cwt. ghate kang, Ghelabhai Hansraj; 250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Hoogkerk for Hamburg: 71 cwt. groundnut oil cakes. Mosabhoy.

S.S. Aquilia for Genoa: 1500 cwt. bold linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.: 1 cask wet casings. Union Casing Supplying Co.

S.S. Silvio Pellico for Bayrgus: 22 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

For Voma: 38 bales cotton yarn, W H. Brady and Co.

For Trieste: 165 bales cotton yarn, L. Dreyful and Co.; 110 bales cotton yarn, Chachaty and Thackersey; 165 bales cotton raw, E. Spinner and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Crown City for New York: 2002 cwt. crushed myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 5 bales woollen druggels, F. Buessar; 2 cases dry casings, D. Abraham and Sons; 200 bales cotton waste coloured thread, V. N. Joshi; 2 bundles woollen carpets, 5 cases cotton prints, M. M. and Co.

For Philadelphia: 75 bales cotton waste white thread, V. N. Joshi; 5 bales wool for carpets, Shamijumal.

S.S. Muroran Maru for San Francisco: 1 cwt. Brassware, Thos. Cook and Son.

For Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw, Jetha Deoji and Co.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey and Co.; 208 bales cotton raw, H. Rambhugat.

For Nagasagi: 300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Honkong: 182 buffalo pickers, D. H. Bharucha; 70 cwts. buffalo pickers, Pavri and Co.

CRAWLEY'S FIRST CENTURY

ASTILL'S FINE BOWLING.

GLOUCESTERS FIRST VICTORY OF THE SEASON.

LONDON, June 20.

In the county cricket match between Northants and Gloucester which commenced on Saturday, Gloucester won by seven wickets. Northants 92 and 124 (Parker nine for 46). Gloucester 182 (Bloodworth 83, Thomas six for 68) and 36 for three.

The following are the closing scores in other matches which began on Saturday:—

Middlesex vs. Yorkshire:—Yorkshire 81 and 262 (Kilner 53, Lee three for 2), Middlesex 178 (Lee 52, Macaulay five for 47).

Surrey vs. Oxford University:—Oxford 226 (Butterworth 110) and 141 for no wicket, (A. Crawley 100); Surrey 206 (Ducat 50, Jardine 53).

Essex vs. Hampshire:—Essex 260 and 150 for five (Russel 52 not out); Hampshire 248 (Mead 79, Parker 58).

Sussex vs. Warwickshire:—Sussex 515 (A. H. Gilligan 78); Warwick 294 for eight (Croom 84, Wyatt 75, not out).

Derby vs. Somerset:—Derby 213 and 175 for nine; Somerset 148 (Lee 54; Shardlow four for 35, Slater four for 33).

Kent vs. Lancashire:—Kent 441 and three for one; Lancashire 329 (Hallows 82; Eckersley 73, not out).

Glamorgan vs. Worcester:—Worcester 139 (Mercer six for 49) and 69 for three; Glamorgan 145 (Root five for 43).

Notts vs. Leicester:—Notts 320 (Payton 80; Astill four for 42) and 163 for one (Whyasall 83, not out; Walker 59, not out); Leicester 243 (Sidwell 51; Larwood four for 64; Barrat four for 69).—

DETAILS OF GAMES.

Gloucester achieved their first victory of the season. Parker who took nine wickets for 46 runs had batsmen in tangle. Astill took three wickets for 3 runs in 4 overs. Payton gave a masterly exhibition, hitting thirteen times to boundary. Whysall played splendid and forcible winnings. After lunch, Root took four wickets for 4 runs, two of them successively. Hallows took two hours and 40 minutes to make his score of 82, which included one six and seven fours. Warwick was 117 for six, but Croom-Wyatt partnership added 117 to their score. Earle's score of 36 included three sixes. He gave a merry exhibition, and hit Lee for two sixes in one over. Butterworth's score included one sixer and eight boundaries. Crawley who made his first century, sent the ball ten times to the boundary. His defence was admirable. Claud Ashton who made 48 and was was not out with Wussell added 90 runs in an hour and a quarter. Kilner saved Yorkshire when the defeat was probable.—Reuter's Special.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

FYZEE UNABLE TO PLAY.

LONDON, June 20.

In the Wimbledon Championships first round, Hunter beat Ohta (Japan) 6|1, 6|4, 6|3. Timmer (Holland) beat Washburn (America) 6|1, 8|6, 6|3.

Landry (France) beat Harada 4|6, 6|4, 6|1, 1|6, 6|2. Cochet beat F. Burnet, 6|4, 6|3, 6|4.

Locoste beat fifteen year old American Wood, 6|1, 6|3, 6|1.

Kingscote beat W. Standring 10|8, 6|0, 6|3.

Danet (France) had a walk-over Brierley (scratched owing to injured leg).

England beat Miley, 2|6, 7|5, 7|5, 6|3.

Crol-Rees beat Major Evans, 6|1, 7|5, 2|6, 6|3.

Prasada beat Yencken, 7|5, 6|1, 6|4.

Captain Browne beat Penny, 6|2, 9|7, 6|2.

In an interview, A. H. Fyzee stated that recently he had started practice at Hackney and had to return to surgery this evening. He requested Burrow, the referee, to allow him to play early in the afternoon, but he was told that arrangements had been completed so that he had no alternative but to scratch. He hoped to play in the doubles with Prasada, later in the week. He added that his brother had hurt his foot and was unable to play.—Reuter's Special.

Leave it to ELLIMAN'S

EMBROCATION

it gives instant relief for —

Rubs your pain away

Rheumatism
Lumbago
Sore Throats
Chest Colds
Stiffness
Sprains and Bruises

Proof-positive

"For many years I have used your Embrocation, and found it most efficacious in preventing and curing sore throat from cold."
From a clergyman.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., LTD.
SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

For every complaint in stable and stall, for Horses, Cattle, Dogs and Birds, USE ELLIMAN'S
ROYAL EMBROCATION

Wholesale Agent in India: T. S. R. GILLETT, A. Karim Building, Graham Road, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE AS A PROFESSION.

Did you ever stop to consider what real pleasure there is in the work of the successful life insurance salesman?

there another profession in which opportunities ... greater and the pay so good?

... fields of service are constantly coming up ... the life insurance man. And with every policy sold comes the feeling of a new friend made and a real service rendered.

The Life Insurance Profession is daily attracting high class men from other walks of life because of these opportunities and the assurance that they can build for themselves a future income.

GOOD OPEN TERRITORY FOR HIGH CLASS MEN.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

50-52 Churchgate Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY

N. V. MERCHANT, Branch Manager.

THE MAHAD RIOT CASE

5 ACCUSED CONVICTED

ALIBAG, June 21

The Mahad riot case was disposed off this afternoon by Mr. Hood, the District Magistrate, Colaba, who acquitted four of the accused and sentenced the remaining five to four months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting some untouchables on March 26 last.

The convicted persons are all non-Brahmins and among the acquitted are two Gurjars, one Brahmin an one Gurao.—Free Press.

HINDI IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

PT. MALAVIYA TO LEAD DEPUTATION TO GOVT.

MADRAS, June 21

Hindi work in the Madras Presidency is being reorganised. The Hindi Prachar Karyalaya has been converted into Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. An influential Executive Committee has been formed with Mahatma Gandhi as President, and Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and K. Nageswara Rau Pantulu as Vice-Presidents. The Hon. Dr., P. Subbarayan, Chief Minister, and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari are among the members of the Executive Committee.

The first meeting of the Council will be held at Bangalore under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi when a deputation will be arranged to wait upon the local Government to see that Hindi is recognised as an optional subject in all Government and University examinations. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be requested to lead the deputation.—Free Press.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION

CONFERENCE OF WORKERS

A meeting of the members of the Executive Council of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union was held on Sunday last at Soman Building, Girgaum.

The most important question before the meeting was the re-organisation of the Staff Union and after a full and frank discussion the meeting laid down certain directions as to how the re-organisation should be carried out and appointed a representative committee to consider the amending of the Constitution of the Union in the light of the irections given by the meeting and the provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act.

The next item on the agenda was one relating to the Conference of the representatives of the employees of the G. I. P. Railway. It was decided to hold the Conference in July and an Executive Committee with Mr. N. M. Joshi as Chairman Mr. S. C. Joshi as the Secretary and Mr. P. S. Bakhle as the Joint Secretary, was appointed to take the necessary steps to hold the Conference.

The third item for the discussion was the re-publication of the "Union Herald," the organ of the Union. It was resolved to start a separate fund called the "Union Herald." Permanent Fund and a provision Committee was appointed to invite contributions to the Fund. Mr. S. C. Joshi and Mr. P. S. Bakhle were appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of that Fund.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

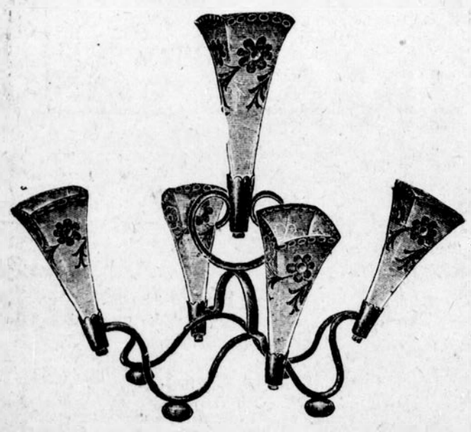
will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

GAJANAN & CO., ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS

We have specialized for over 15 year in the manufacture of Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts and Dustbins. Oil Tanks a speciality.

We invite Government, Railway, Municipalities and other enquiries
Jariwalla Building, 1st Khetwady, near Globe Cinema, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE HOUSE FOR Up-to-date GIFTS



E. P. N. S. frame,
5 engraved white glass tubes .. Rs. **16-8**
4 „ „ tubes .. „ **15-0**
3 „ „ tubes .. „ **13-8**

JHAVERI BROTHERS & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN UP-TO-DATE PRESENTATION NOVELTIES

Opp. Crawford Market, Baria Mansions, Bombay 3.

APPLY FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA LETTER

AN INSANITARY CITY

MR. KUNZRU'S LECTURE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 19.

For nearly the whole of the last week it has been continuously raining in Poona and the city has begun to present its usual aspect in the rainy season. For once in the year Municipal efficiency in respect of maintenance and repair of streets is put to a severe test and every year the city Municipality is proved the most inept in that behalf. People feel to be residing and walking in a marshy place in an uninhabited jungle and not under the administration of a first class Municipality Every street is mud-covered, every corner is a dirty pool, every lane is almost a den of the accumulated sweepings which are floating in the pent-up water. Where the streets are not flowing rivers of rain-water mixed with gutter-water, they are unfit to be trodden on because of the out-drawn cutting stones scattered over the whole surfaces of the streets. The Pondhwar Chauk which is the busiest part of the city, is the most mud-drenched of all The streets are awfully muddy, the traffic of motors and tongas is so enormous that a pedestrian counts himself fortunate when he reaches home safe without falling headlong or with his dress unsullied by the throwings of the unmindful motor car. All intelligent persons in the city feel in their hearts that the Municipality should better devote itself to this chief of its duties rather than waste its time and money in futile communal quarrels or in fighting for less important ends.

MR. KUNZRU'S LECTURE.

Mr. Hridaynath Kunzzu who has now been elected vice-president of the Servants of India Society, delivered an adress on "the Present political situation" in the Seva Sadan Hall under the presidentship of Prof. Kaie. The address was lucid in thought and expression. He pointed out that. discussions in the Assembly show the trend of public opinion, though the Assembly has no great power in its hands. The fault of allowing the Ratio Bill, the Steel Protection Bill and such other anti-popular measures, lies at our doors. The question of the ratio, he maintained, was confined to currency alone, but had a far greater significance. It affected our whole economic position. As Ranade had said, the lack of poltical 'Swarajya' without economic freedom, was only hollow. When speaking of Hindu-Moslem unity he referred to the example of Egypt where religious differences had not hindered attainment of self-government. He criticised the Hindu-Moslem unity resolution of the Bombay A. I. C. C., especially the point of separation of Sind and thought that the A. I. C. C. had not properly guaged public feeling in that respect. He feared that redistribution of provinces on the linguistic basis would do harm to the feeling of nationalism. He laid stress on military education and remarked that without military control the attainment of Swarajya would be useless. Lastly, he made a reference to the Royal Commission and wished that Indian opinion about the personnel of the Commission were expressed.

DR. MOONJE'S TOUR.

The president of the Congress recently made a tour of some districts of Maharashtra. Now the President of the Hindu Sabha, Dr. Moonje, also has undertaken a similar tour on behalf of the Hindu Sabha. The tour is to continue for a fortnight and important centres are included in the list of towns to be visited.

SHIVAJI CORONATION CEREMONY.

This ceremony was observed for three days from Sunday last, under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Lectures were delivered by Mr. D. V. Gokhale. Mr. N. R. Bamangaonkar and Prof. D. V. Potdar on some aspects of Shivaji's life and career. The prize-distribution ceremony of the Elocution competitions conducted under the auspices of the Vakrit-twottejak Sabha, was held under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Prizes were given to successful candidates in cash. The institution is one of the oldest of Poona institutions and it is existing to-day though on a small scale and in a decreasing vigour. The Congress work is at a dead stand except for the fact that the names for Congress presidentship for Madras are to be suggested by Provincial Congress Committees before the end of the month. The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will probably recommend the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

POONA AMUSEMENT.

Now that the schools have opened after the long vacation and the colleges too are gradually filling up, the season for the dramatic companies and cinemas will be one of much profit. The renowned Gandharva Natak Mandali is here and with the students, as with all other classes of people, it is the most popular. The Rajapurkar Company and the Maharashtra Comuany also have continued to give a somewhat lower kind of mirth to their audiences and some of their plays such as the 'Khadashtaka' had caught on with its fun and ridicule.

SHIKSHANA PRASARAK MANDALI

RECORD OF USEFUL WORK.

In a statement of the activities and achievements of the Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali, Poona, read on the occasion of the opening of the New Poona College Building by Sir Leslie Wilson on the 20th instant, the Secretary of the Mandali gave an account of their splendid work in the field of education. The results of the several examinations show the high standard of teaching and the calibre of the alumni of the institutions conducted by this Mandali.

The College was visited by the Triennial Inspection Committee appointed by the Syndicate in January 1925 and also in 1926 The former Committee concluded their report by saying "We believe that the College is doing really valuable work but it most inevitably be handicapped" until it enters into possession of its proposed new building. The relations between the staff and the students appear to be excellent and there is good spirit in the College. Some of the members of the staff show great enthusiasm for their special branches of study." The Science Committee of 1926 have complimented the College on being 'full of life and vigour.'

Ample provision has been made for athletic exercises and games. The playground has been laid out at an expenditure of about Rs. 15,000 and a spacious pavilion has been built at a cost of about Rs. 20,000.

The Mandali undertook a new experiment in starting the Mimamsa Vidyalaya for the revival of the study of an important branch of ancient learning which is expected to be of great help in the codification of Hindu Law. A Central Committee has been formed under the distinguished Chairmanship of Sir Mahadeo Chabul to help forward this codification. A separate Trust of Rs. 21,800 has been created by Seth Purshotamdas Jivandas and Seth Mathuradas Khimji for maintaining an Agnihotrin on the spot. A separate building for the same has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 22,000 and a qualified staff is secured. Mr. S. A. Shukla was the first student to offer Mimamsa at the M.A., as his voluntary Sanskrit subject and was awarded a prize of Rs. 400 by the Vidyalaya.

The statement ends with the following remarks: "To-day is a red-letter day in the annals of the Mandali. When a humble primary school was started forty-four years ago in a small hired building, who could have foretold the immense development of this essentially small beginning? The Life-members of the Mandali have been educationists first and educationists last. And representatives of Government from the days of Lord Northcote have shown a just appreciation of the work of the Mandali. On the other hand the generous public have not been behind hand in their warm support and sympathy for the beneficent educational activities of the Mandali. Of late there has been an increasing tendency on the part of people to deposit fairly large amounts with the Mandali to provide for annuities for their dependents ultimately to be converted into endowments to the Mandali."

The Mandali looks forward to undertaking even greater and more useful services.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR

SCALDING PAINS

YOU ought to know the cause of the scalding pains which torture you when you try to pass water. You would then choose De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills in preference to any other remedy.

The passage of urine should be painless. When it seems to scald or burn, you should suspect Kidney trouble. There will probably be other symptoms such as pain in your loins, cutting and tearing pains when you pass water, just as if there were small splinters of glass in your urine. Let your urine stand for a little while, and you may notice a sediment like sand or gravel. Don't wait any longer. Go to your nearest chemist and get a box of De Witt's Pills, they cost very litte and the first dose will do you good.

Ask Distinctly for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery. Never Touched by Hand

Happy Children

Brimful of energy and vitality and as happy as the day is long are the children whose daily food beverage is delicious "Ovaltine."

There is nothing as good as "Ovaltine" for building up sound nerves, alert minds and robust bodies. This complete and perfect food contains all the food elements which are essential for health and sturdy growth.

Prepared from malt, milk and cocoa and containing the concentrated nourishment extracted from these best of Nature's foods. Untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

P.I.53.

FIRE INSURANCE

"To accelerate the restoration of the Banks closed owing to the recent financial crisis, the Presidents of Japanese Banks have decided to sell all their personal possessions including residences. Thus several of Japan's leading merchant princes will become voluntarily impoverished."

This is real self-sacrifice of patriotic businessmen because they want their institutions to continue and prosper. We do not, however, demand such an exacting sacrifice from our merchant princes. We only appeal to their patriotic instincts to place their insurances with Indian Insurance Companies.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE VULCAN INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ALL, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH INDIAN INSURANCE COS AND ENSURE INDIA'S ECONOMIC PROSPERITY.

TAKE PRECAUTION AGAINST

CHOLERA

A timely dose of

HENRY'S OMUM-CARPOOR

will prevent the development of this dangerous and distressing malady. Repeated doses will stamp out the disease.

It has saved the Lives of many Cholera Patients.

Obtainable at Chemists and Stores and from

BOMBAY DEPOT,
(D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.)
354/6, Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market

Or direct from Manufacturers:
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM AND PHARMACEUTICALS LD., MADRAS

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

Free ! Absolutely Free ! !

To purchasers of our Tara lever 18ct Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch with stamped Guarantee of five years on the dial we give our "c" Regd. Timepiece free. Price of Pocket Watch Rs. 5 only.

WRITE NOW:
CAPTAIN WATCH CO.,
P. B. 265, MADRAS.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Mad

ESTABLISHED 1886.
WORLD-KNOWN
Pure Medicated and Scented

G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL

Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.
AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Distric and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh

20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bombay.

"Rub It In"
FOR ACHES & PAINS

THIS season of excessive dampness intensifies the sufferings of all afflicted with rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago.

If you have an aching back or are tortured with stiff joints, neuralgic pains or a sprain or strain—get Zam-Buk and *"Rub It In."*

This rare and refined herbal balm penetrates right down to the seat of the soreness. Zam-Buk drives out pain; it removes congestion and inflammation in a surprising way. Muscles, tendons and fibrous tissues are strengthened by Zam-Buk. It makes them better able to resist the evils of wet and cold.

I.Z. 861.

Re. One per box or Rs. 2-4 (family size) Of all chemists and medicine vendors.

Zam-Buk
DRIVES OUT PAIN.

"So Healthy & Vigorous"

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, the well-known scientist, writes:

"The user of Sanatogen is richly rewarded in freedom from languor, a gain of strength and activity, alertness of mind and a rapid restoration of the ability to plan and execute."

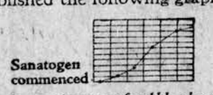
Sir Gilbert Parker, Bt., the famous novelist, writes:

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It feeds the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

"And to think that a short time ago he was one of those nervous, plodding men of whom nobody takes much notice."

"Yes, he certainly is a success now. He simply radiates energy and power."

Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the blood and nerves those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve-strength are derived. Scientific research has proved beyond doubt that Sanatogen increases the number of red blood cells enormously, viz. 80,000 per c.mm. in one week, or 200,000 in a fortnight (figures supplied by one of the leading hospitals). And in the *Medical Echo*, of March 1924, a physician published the following graph:



Average increase of red blood corpuscles in 80 cases treated with Sanatogen.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pile, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

THE : : : : : ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY : : CHRONICLE :

The Most Readable Sunday Paper in India

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and INDIAN TELEGRAMS and NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
LOCAL 3/8
MOFFUSIL .. 4/0

SINGLE COPY

ONE ANNA

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhon, Bombay

INCREASE YOUR SALES
by advertising
in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India

The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription: Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.
Advertisement Rates on application to—
THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 318), MADRAS.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB FALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Illustrated Supplement

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913:—

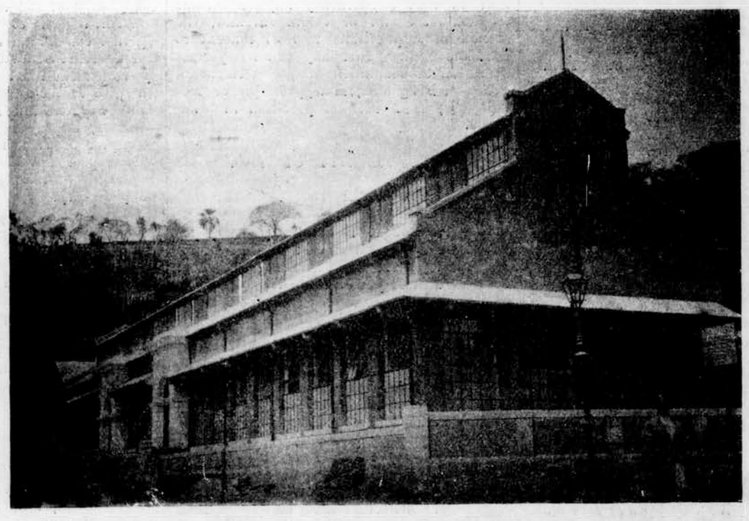
BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 22 1927

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

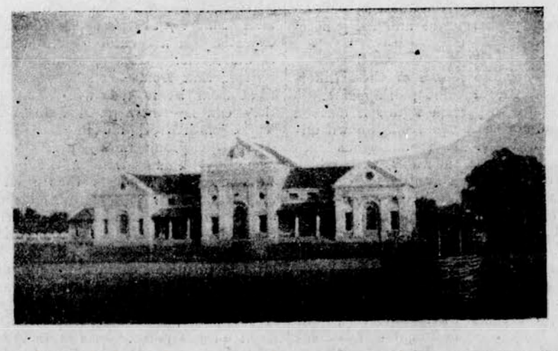
"Chronicle" Photos.
Sir Sankaran Nair delivered the convocation Address to the graduates of the Shreemati Nathibai Indian Women's University on Sunday, (Right) Among the Graduates who received the degrees were (From left) Miss Draupadi Ketkar, Miss Sumati Thakar and Miss. Godawari Ketkar.

NEW MARKET NEAR CHOWPATTY.



"Chronicle" Photos.
The construction of a new market on Babulnath Road, Chowpatty has supplied a keenly felt need of the Gamdevi public.

A view of some of the stalls.



The industrial and art exhibition held last month at Shimoga in Mysore State drew large crowds of people. (From left) (i) Industrial section of the Exhibition, (ii) Fine art section of the Exhibition, (iii) Organisers and judges of the Exhibition.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE BREACH WITH RUSSIA

FOREIGN REACTIONS

GERMANY'S DELICATE POSITION.

M. Chicherin, who is again in Frankfurt, there undergoing a cure, is expected to arrive in Berlin on June 5, where arrangements for a four or five days' stay are being made, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Observer." This visit is regarded as of the utmost importance, in view of Germany's present delicate position as an intermediary between Russia and England in any diplomatic questions arising in the near future.

It is believed here that the German Ambassador in London will not have very much to do as regards representing any individual Russian interest, as the British Note to the Soviet expressed a desire for the continuation of legitimate trade, which will not require German mediation. The members of the Arcos staff, who are leaving England for Germany, are not expected to remain here long, as not only is the German "permit of sojourn" to foreigners in all cases very strict, but it is believed that the Soviet appreciates the need of tact on the part of Berlin in her attitude of neutrality.

CINEMA AT DADAR

DO THE PEOPLE WANT IT ?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—On my return to Bombay three days back after a month's vacation, I was surprised to find yesterday a big black board on a prominent Municipal plot on the old site of the Dadar English School, on the Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar, indicating that it was intended to be utilised for a Cinema Theatre, and inviting objections, if any, before the 22nd instant. I do not so far know if any members of the public have recorded their objections against this, nor do I know if any of the City Fathers or Justices of the Peace residing in that locality have taken cognisance of same, and have gauged the public opinion in the matter for a representation to the Police Commissioner. But I certainly think it my duty to write a letter of objection to the Police Commissioner, and publicly to protest against it through the Press, and I hope I am correctly voicing the opinion of most of my fellow-residents in Dadar, who have at heart the true public good.

This is not the first time the question of a theatre at Dadar has cropped up, but if I remember aright, the question came up before the Corporation once or twice before and was opposed for various reasons.

My first and main objection to a cinema at Dadar, is that it will be a further and an additional drain on the already poor and the purse of thousands of poor people at Dadar. The less the attraction, the lesser the chance of spending money. The small town of Dadar is more or less populated by poor middle-class and poor workmen and I, being one of those poor classes know very well, the afflictions resulting from such attractions. Liquor shops already constitute a calamity and an additional attraction, howsoever comparatively better it may be, will be unwelcome, so long as the drain in the shape of drink and other vices has not a bit abated, and so long as those attractions exist. A cinema theatre, though it may be a welcome amenity for a few well-to-do people, is at the present juncture, most unwelcome and undesirable, and absolutely against the interest of the public, and so deserves to be discouraged by the people, in every way possible.

My second objection to the location of a cinema theatre is on the ground of "Public Safety." The said cinema site is just in the heart of the town. An argument may be brought forward that the cinema theatres are equally in the thickest parts in Girgaum and Kalbadevi, and besides there is a police chowkey just opposite the theatre but it must be remembered that Dadar is unlike Bombay full of Wadis of palm trees where undesirables can easily repair after their exploits for rest. If a cinema theatre comes in, it will be an additional resting place to them, where they can undetectedly loiter to effect their plans in broad electric light. At present there is at least a chance of being found out, for the aimless loiterers on the road. This chance will be entirely lost, and all the suspects can freely loiter without being detected or challenged at least till 12 at night. Besides the efficiency of the Dadar Police Chowkey on the Lady Jamsetji Road, is so wellknown that the house breaking and theft committed just in the close vicinity of the chowky, and mostly undetected so far can be counted only by dozens.

Many other reasons may be cited in favour of the objections raised, I would publicly appeal to all Dadar people kindly at once to write letters to the Commissioner of Police, objecting to the cinema theatre, if they do not require this nuisance.

—Yours, etc.,

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

50 PER CENT IN 500 YEARS !

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN INDIA

AMERICA TO INDIA'S RESCUE

Mr. D. Jeffrey Williams writes in the "Daily Herald":

From 1919 to 1924 the percentage of total scholars to the population of British India increased from 3.36 to 3.77, which is less than one-half of 1 per cent. In 10 years there will be an increase of 1 per cent., in 100 years 10 per cent., and in 500 years 50 per cent.! Yet in the native Indian State of Travancore 81 per cent. boys and 33 per cent. girls are now at school.

India is taxed to build a navy over which Indians have no control, and there is no money for education in which Indians have been given some control. No wonder a movement exists in America to collect a penny a day to help to educate some of India's children.

FRENCH ATTITUDE TO MOSCOW

INCONSISTENT VOICES

The Paris correspondent of the "Observer" writes:—

It did not require any remarkable ingenuity on the part of M. Leon Blum in the Chamber yesterday to lay bare the inconsistency which at present exists between the two attitudes of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs towards Moscow. It may be that when the debate on Communism is resumed on Friday next that inconsistency will have been removed. Certain indications suggest, however, that it is not merely an inconsistency between two departments, but represents a conflict between two sections of the Government.

It is hardly to be expected, however, that things will go so far as the severance of diplomatic relations. The papers of the Right would like to see things in that way, and "Pertinax." in the "Echo de Paris," argues that the Briand policy is not only dangerous to public order in France, but, by abandoning the Entente Cordiale, so far as Russia is concerned, may risk leading to mutual concessions by Germany and England, the cost of the latter of which will certainly be paid by France, while any Russian concessions to France about pre-war debts are sure to be illusory.

Even the supporters of an anti-Russian policy show little hope of its adoption. However, and they are reduced to condemning the brave words of M. Sarraut's speech, which they describe as no more a useless provocation if nothing is going to be done.

The unlikelihood of anything being done, as far as the French Communists themselves are concerned, is increased, both by the moderate tone of M. Marcel Cachin's speech; by his declaration—no doubt true—that every Communist Deputy in prison will increase the chances of the party at the General Election of next year; and by the unusually quiet behaviour of the communists as a whole during the debate. They evidently had instructions to offer no handle to drastic action.

NO HOMEWORK BY REQUEST

(A youthful Praefect, who prefers to remain anonymous out of respect for the morals of his cheeky juniors, has written to Tomfool, saying: "I wonder if you could possibly find time to write a poem about that bugbear 'Homework.' I should be awfully glad if you could, and please don't forget to be frightfully sarcastic." Instead of sarcasm, I write in the spirit of earnest agreement.)

Among the crying evils I detest
Homework ranks high! This statement is no fiction,
For though, I own, I make it by request,
I almost make it by complete conviction.
Youth has its parcelled hours for this and that,
For Algebra, for History, for Latin,
Gym, Maths, and Lab, as each in turn comes pat
Upon the Time-Table, we must get that in.
But when the school's allotted day is done,
Why must the young with heavy reference-tome work,
Instead of being free to take its fun
Emancipated from that bugbear, Homework?
The man who "takes his office home with him"
And can't leave it behind him in the City,
The housewife who all day must slave with vim,
Whose "work is never ended," have our pity.
Then why insist that youth shall "take its school
Home with it"? Turn it loose to play the fool! Boys.
Should not from morn till night swot on a stool—
I beg to move the Seven-Hour-Day for Schoolboys!
Let work be work during the working hours,
Let relaxation then be relaxation;
If youth experiments with its own powers
A little more, it won't hurt Education!
I will not give the praefect's name away
Who moved me to this verse—it might cause friction;
I only will beg leave once more to say
I write it by request, and by conviction!

Tomfool.—"Daily Herald".

BRITISH PRICES RISING.

BASIS FOR EXPANDING TRADE

TRADE CYCLES AND PRICE EQUATIONS.

With the general progress in trade conditions all over the world, some factors have begun to play important part in determining the values of various raw products and manufactured articles. Economists are busy in finding made cycles and price equations. In the following article, Mr. Norman A. Crump discusses in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" the new and interesting theory of prices

Students of the modern theory of the business cycle have learnt to correlate and compare fluctuations in security prices, commodity prices, and interest rates, and from the many analyses of these three curves and their subsidiaries carried out during recent years in England and America, much new information on the business pulse has been obtained, and many theories, true and false, acceptable or controversial, have been evolved. It has not, however, been fully realised that as regards the course of commodity prices, in addition to external information arising from the money and stock markets, much internal evidence can be won from an analysis of the price index number themselves.

Such internal evidence consists of an examination of price dispersion, regarding which figures have appeared regularly in the "Financial Times" ever since 1922. The fundamental theory of price dispersion is this: When the price of a given commodity changes, it is due to one or both of two causes. The first is change in the supply of or demand for any such commodity, and this includes such factors as a crop shortage or glut, changes in fashion, new discoveries, new manufacturing processes, and the like. This may be termed the "non-monetary" or "commodity" factor. The second is the "monetary" factor, affecting the price-level as a whole, and so affecting the price of every commodity entering into trade. In practice the theory is not quite so simple as this, because one commodity may affect the price of another, even when the study is limited to raw materials and excludes even partially manufactured goods. Still, in general any individual price-change is the resultant of two factors—the monetary and the commodity factor.

Changes in the general price-level are measured by index numbers, and it follows from the above that the whole object of the index-number compiler is to put the various commodity factors against one another and so bring about their mutual elimination. Nor is there any need for special calculations designed to resuscitate the different commodity factors, for these can be brought to life easily by comparing the percentage change in the price of cotton or beet over any period with the corresponding change in the general index number.

What is of advantage, however, is to measure the degree of concentration or dispersion of individual price-relatives around the general index. The method employed is described below, while the lessons to be drawn from the results will be touched on afterwards. For the sake of simplicity it will be assumed that the business life of the community centres round five commodities—wheat, beet, cotton, coal, and iron. The exact figures employed are purely illustrative.

Item.	Price. relative.	Difference from index.	Square of difference.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wheat	160	+18	324
Beet	110	−32	1,024
Cotton	100	−42	1,764
Coal	200	+58	3,364
Iron	140	− 2	4
Total	710		6,480

Index-number equal to 710 divided by 5 equal to 142.0 .

Dispersion (absolute) equal to 76,480 divided by 5 equalto 1,296 equal to 36.0

Dispersion (relative) equalto 36 divied by 1.42 equal to 25.3.

Column (2) is simply the price relatives, as used in the construction of the index number. They are obtained by dividing the price current during the base-year into the price for the week, month, or year under consideration.

Column (3) is the difference (+) or (—) between each price-relative and the general index.

Column (4) is the square of these differences. The sign, of course, disappears.

The absolute dispersion figure is derived from the sum of these squares as known underneath the table. It is analogous to the root-mean-square functions, with which electrical engineers are familiar.

The relative figure is derived from the absolute figure and the general index.

A small dispersion figure means a close degree of concentration of the price-relatives around the index number. In other words, either the monetary factor is predominant, or else all the commodity factors are acting the same way. This last, in practice, hardly ever occurs, but examples of the predominance of the monetary factor can be found. Thus, the effect of our return to the gold standard was to bring about a general decline in prices, during which the monetary factor outweighed the vast majority of the individual commodity factors. As a result of this, the "Financial Times" yearly dispersion figure (absolute), measuring dispersion over successive periods of twelve months, fell from a general though fluctuating level of over 20 for the months before 1926 to around 14 to 16, and it was only raised above this last level by the disturbances arising from the coal stoppage.

Conversely a large dispersion figure means a wide degree of scatter of dispersion of the individual price relatives. In other words, prices are "out of gear", and some commodities are selling at prices unremunerative to their producers, while others have soared out of reach of their potential consumers. Referring back to the table given above, cotton stands at only 100, against a general price-level of 140. This means that cotton is an unremunerative crop to grow, and that the purchasing power of the grower is restricted. This will not only cause suffering to the grower, but will also react unfavourably on all those, producers, manufacturers, and merchants, whose function it is to supply him with his needs. Ultimately it will mean a restriction in the supply of cotton, not by a casual incident such as a Mississippi flood but by deliberate action on the part of the grower.

To go to the other end of the scale, the coal producer will be the last to complain of a price-relative of 200 but every user of coal will notice it. It is easy to see how such a price relative will lead to high production costs, factories and furnaces going out of use, and a general restriction of output, until the time arrives when through one cause or another the price of coal drops. In short, a wide divergence of individual price-levels—that is, a high dispersion—creates trade barriers of one kind or another, whether such divergence is positive or negative in sign.

It is now possible to link up changes in dispersion with changes in the general price-level. This is done by means of the following propositions:—

1. A rise in the general price-level is accompanied by a rise in absolute dispersion This is because the further price-relatives get from their base the further they spread apart from one another; just as a charge of buckshot spreads as it leaves the gun. In practice this is shown by the first two columns of the following table, extracted from the "Financial Times."

Date	General Index.	Absolute dispersion.	Relative dispersion.
1913	100	——	——
1920, April	312	164	47
1926, April	139	36	25
1926, Oct.	146	54	35
1927, April,	135	36	26

2. Mathematically, as relative dispersion is definite as the quotient of absolute dispersion and the general price-level, it might be expected to remain fairly constant. The table shows this is not the case but that it rises and falls with the other two figures.

3. Active trade and a rising price-level tend to go together, though it must be admitted that recent American experience suggests the contrary. Still, admitting the general truth of this proposition, there follows this interesting cycle. Active trade stimulates a rise in prices; a rise in price leads to an increase in dispersion: this ultimately reaches a point where trade is checked; prices fall; dispersion contracts; the road for active trade is once more cleared.

This is the mechanism of a new form of trade cycle, and when sufficient data are available it may be found that such internal data is complementary to the external data derived from the stock and money markets. Meanwhile sufficient data can be obtained from the "Financial Times" series to suggest the existence of maximum and minimum limits for dispersion, these being in the case of the 1913 base figures quoted above 35.55 for the "absolute" limits and 24.35 for the relative limits.

Last April both 1913 dispersion figures were almost down to their bottom limits, while the figure representing dispersion over the year ending with that month was also lower than at any other time except, curiously enough, the month of the general strike—when price data were, to say the least of it, unrepresentative. This suggests that the concentration of prices is as close—that is, as favourable—as can be expected; for a certain degree of dispersion is inevitable. Hence, traders can rest assured that from this standpoint the road is as clear as it ever will be, and that they can lay their plans with this knowledge. Moreover, an increase in dispersion either immediately precedes or immediately follows a rise in the price index number. This suggests that such a rise in prices is now imminent, as dispersion is now apparently at its lowest, which means that the next change must be in an upward direction. An advance in the price-level is in point of fact taking place, for the "Financial Times" weekly index last week showed a rise on the preceding week of 0.8 point, and on the preceding fortnight of 0.9 point. In the face of the general downward trend of world prices such a movement may not either go very far or last very long; still the internal evidence of the British price structure does suggest that it is now beginning to take place.

THE IRISH ELECTION

PARTIES AND AIMS

P. R. AND THE EMOTIONS

My first direct contact with the electioneering campaign now in full swing through the Free State was in one of its remotest region writes Mr. Stephen Gwynn in the London "Observer". Coming back from a glorious drive to Dunboy, we found a brake drawn up at the corner of the market-place in Castletown Bere, and one gentleman haranguing about a hundred listeners. I joined the crowd, which was oddly distributed, a good part almost concealed from the speaker by the corner of a house. Also, they were oddly silent: there was no applause, no interruption. He put, as you might say, fly after fly skilfully over them: he tried the appeal to the farmers, to the fishermen, to the ex-servicemen; he even invoked the memory of "Ireland's famous fighting men from Brian Boru to the late Michael Collins God rest his soul." But not a stir could he get out of them; they stayed where they were and listened, possibly anxious to hear, but certainly anxious to prevent the speaker, and still more to prevent their neighbours, from gathering the least indication of what they would do with their votes.

Lord, how unlike the old times! Attendance at an Irish meeting was taken as a profession of support; interruption (unless, indeed, it was laudatory) used to be resented and suppressed. Occasionally those who desired to interrupt came in force, and then the meeting was a trial of strength. But sentiments were never hidden. To-day something of the caution survives which is created by revolutionary conditions. But, in the main, proportional representation has made electioneering a tame business compared with what it was. A vote is not so simple. In the old days, through almost all the Free State area, people were Nationalists, of course and if there was an election it was a choice between O'Brienite and Redmondite, or Dillonite and Healvite—a matter largely of personal allegiance. To-day consider the position of the voter in West Cork for instance.

He has thirteen candidates to arrange in order of preference—the gentleman whom I listened to being thirteenth in the field. Most of the thirteen stand as Independents, including my gentleman. But the Independents are of varying kinds. Then there are representatives of Cumann na Gael (the Government organisation); of Fianna Fail, Mr. de Valera's section of the Republicans, who, if returned, will not take the oath, and consequently will not sit; of Sinn Fein, the extreme section, who still keep a Republican "Army" in subterranean being; of Labour; of the Farmers; and of the National Party, Captain Redmond's following. I do not think that in that constituency anyone came forward on behalf of Clann Eireann, the section of Republicans who do consent to take the oath. This may be an imperfect dennition of Clann Eireann, and its head, Professor Magennis, is a professor of metaphysics, so I disclaim precision in advance.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government is extremely unpopular. Some people dislike it because of its legislations to restrict drinking facilities; some because it put on a betting tax; some, more generally, because it has been arbitrary and interfering, and because taxation not only is high, but is collected; some, because it puts a tariff on boots, some because it does not put a tariff on other things; some because it makes Gaelic compulsory in schools; some because it does not make Gaelic obligatory for every job. In short, there are many reasons why any Government may be disliked, and an operate. But there is also, in the case of this one, a deep resentment among many who hold that those who were partakers in the first rebellion should not have been executioners in the second. I have heard it put they should have resigned sooner. What exactly would have happened to the country if Mr. Cosgrave and the rest had resigned when the Irregulars began to shoot members of the Dail, these critics do not stop to consider.

POSSIBLE CHANGES.

But anyhow the Government is unpopular and will probably lose some seats; and even now it does not hold an absolute majority of the members elected.

Labour, which is the acting Opposition in the Dail, will probably gain a good many additions.

Captain Redmond, it is anticipated, will come back at the head of a group estimated at from 10 to 15 (equal to 60 or 90 at Westminster). The Independents and the Farmers should be each about equal to the National group, though the Independents will not be cohesively organised.

It is generally anticipated that the Republicans, at present 44 strong, will be reduced in number. In the first place, they are split into two sections, whereas at the last General Election they were united In the second, old followers of Redmond and Dillon, who dislike the Government, at the last election often expressed their dislike by voting Republican. These votes will now go to the National Party.

There is this further consideration; Government have seized and published a secret correspondence between Sinn Fein and Fianna Fail, in which the former proposed to unite forces for the purposes of this election in hopes of returning a majority of Republicans as such. The extremists proposed to issue instructions in this sense to "the Army" their secret military organisation. Fianna Fail rejected the proposal. After this "the Army Council" communicated to their organisation that their chief object "can more surely be achieved by the means set forth in the Constitution" (i.e., of the secret organization) "namely: 1. Force of Army 2. Organising and training the manhood of Ireland as an effective military force.

Now, the publication of this document will set in motion the most widely-spread political feeling in the Free State, which is the desire for peace—or, rather, the dislike of civil disorder. It will, I hold, cost Republicans of both sections a great many votes.

PROTECTING THE POLLING BOOTHS.

Meantime, this is plain. At the last General Election there was little political discussion; we have now a great deal of it. All the signs of a normal, peaceful state are present, except one. The avowed existence of an armed organisation seeking its ends by "force of arms" probably will make it necessary to prevent such confusion as must follow from raids on even three or four polling booths in different constituencies. The Government cannot well avoid using soldiers to protect the ballot, and this will be unpopular. Reduction in the Republican numbers is likely to mean an accession to the numbers of the groups outside the Government, and consequently more members will be sitting in the Dail, and the Government will be weakened. A coalition is indicated. Quite possibly one might be made with the Independents, especially because this group contains one man most obviously fit to be a serviceable Minister—Major E. Cooper. This ex-Unionist is probably most popular member of the Dail, admittedly one of the most useful.

THE WAR OF THE FUTURE

PROF SOMBART'S ORIGINAL VIEW

REVERSION TO ANCIENT METHODS

Some original views on the future of war are expressed by Professor Werner Sombart, the well-known economist, in an interview in the "Pesti Hirlap," writes the Budapest Correspondent of the "Observer."

We are, he said, faced with a strange paradox. War has alway existed, and, in his opinion, must always exist. But the development of the technic of war may reach a point when war will no longer be possible. In modern war human beings or in the mass, have become merely material to be annihilated, and the nations possessing the means of mass-murder must sooner or later realise the aimlessness of wars of annimilation, which would react as harmfully on the victor as on the vanquished.

On this point Professor Sombart advances a bold suggestion. He suggests that war will revert to the form it took in the days of chivalry, when man was measured against man, sword against sword, and courage against courage. This idea may appear unduly romantic, but it is the logical consequence of the conditions brought about by over-civilisation. Man, in general, is incomparably more intelligent today than he was in past centuries. ... is due to pedagogic success rather than to physiological development, and it is probable that if modern man were deprived of his spiritual and material luxuries he would speedily become the hardy fighter of former times.

As to the question of a united States of Europe, Professor Sombart says that at present the difficulties are so manifold that they can only be solved in theory. The only practical and ideal basis for Pan-Europe is economical, but the nations which would be willing to enter into such a union would certainly desire its army to be a military one. An example of this is the League of Nations, which is not efficient in dealing with questions in which the interest of the contending parties are not deeply involved.

An important question in the Pan-European scheme is that of national culture. Each nation is justly proud of its spiritual products and cultural traditions, but in the event of a united States of Europe coming into being it would scarcely be possible to avoid uniformity of culture. This would be observable in a few decades; therefore, from a cultural point of view, the joining of the nations is less desirable.

With regard to the present struggle against the spread of Communism, Professor Sombart believes that Russia will shortly transform itself into a national state. In spite of the Bolshevist regime, the peasants have retained their former characteristics, and these characteristics are the strongest bulwark against Communism. In this respect England stands at a disadvantage in the struggle, because it possesses no peasantry.